The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1869. NUMBER 96.

FOREIGN.

Prince Napoleon's Letter to the Americans in London.

Latest Advices from South America.

Convocation of the French Corps Legislatif.

Probable Republican Insurrection in Southern Spain.

General Sickles' Note to the Spanish Government.

France.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S LETTER TO AMERICANS.

PARIS, Oct. 3.

Prince Napoleon has written a letter to Colonel [illegible], Chairman, and other American residents in London, thanking them for their address congratulating him for his liberal speech in the Senate. The Prince reminds them of the bonds which have always united France and America and continues: The present position bears resemblance to that at the close of the last century. France seeks to found a Liberal Democracy at the moment when America emerges from a gigantic struggle for the destruction of slavery, which dishonored the republic. The methods of France and America are different, but the end is the same. Constitutional liberty established in France will place the political sentiments of France and America in as complete accord as their interests already are. In conclusion, the Prince thanks his American friends for having perceived in his speech liberal and democratic sentiments, which alone can secure the end at which they aim—the alliance of the empire with liberty.

DISSATISFACTION.

Nearly all the journals express dissatisfaction at the fact that the Chambers have not been immediately assembled.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Advices from Paraguayan sources represent that the losses of the Brazilians, in their late battles, amounted to 5,000 men.

President Lopez retired to the Grand Cordillera, and thence to Atamaka, where he had in advance prepared new positions for his forces. The allies were preparing to withdraw from Paraguay, but would leave a few troops behind to support the Provisional Government established at Asuncion.

The Argentine Government had already recalled its contingent to the allied army in Paraguay.

The Buenos Ayres journals accuse the Brazilians of assassinating their prisoners.

PARIS, Oct. 3.

The *Journal Official* announces that the Senate and Corps Legislatif have been convoked to meet on the 29th of November.

FRENCH TROOPS IN ROME.

PARIS, Oct. 3.

The *Patrie* contradicts a report that the French troops are to return from Rome on the 15th of November.

THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

The *Figaro* says M. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, will defend liberal ideas before the Œcumenical Council, and that fifty American Bishops give him their support.

Spain.

PROBABLE REPUBLICAN INSURRECTION.

MADRID, Oct. 3.

Telegraphic communication between Madrid and the Southern Provinces is interrupted. It is believed that a republican insurrection is in progress.

The equipment of a fleet for Cuba is pushed forward with great energy. Light artillery, for special service, and needle guns are to be sent out.

MADRID, Oct. 3.

The note of General Sickles to the Spanish Government, in regard to Cuba, has not been withdrawn. A circular is published in the *Official Gazette* instructing the Captain General of Cuba to treat rebel prisoners with humanity and deal with their offences through ordinary tribunals, and urging him at the same time to push forward reforms in the administration of the island.

The Liberals generally are opposed to the elevation of the Duke of Genoa to the throne of Spain.

Great Britain.

MARINE.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 3.

The steamship Allemania has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 3.

The steamship Nevada, from New York, has arrived.

Foreign Markets.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 3.

Five-twenties are quoted at 87¼.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

Closing Day of the Illinois and Wisconsin Fairs.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Oct. 2.

The State Agricultural Fair closed yesterday, although this was advertised as the last day. The entire attention of the managers and exhibitors to-day has been devoted to the payment of premiums and [illegible]. Among the leading premiums awarded yesterday was one to Deere & Co., the well-known Moline plow manufacturers, for the best display of plows; another to the Chicago Reciprocal Reaper Grinder Company, for their new invention for grinding reaper sickles, of which I spoke in a previous despatch. The committee expressed themselves as highly pleased with this machine, as did all who saw it. It must of necessity become very popular. Skinner, Briggs, Enoch & Co., the well-known plow manufacturers, of Rockford, received a first premium for their gang plow.

PNEUMATIC GAS MACHINE.

In a conspicuous place in Mechanics' Hall was exhibiting the combination gas machine of the Illinois Pneumatic Gas Company. The headquarters of this company is located in Chicago, in Room No. 1 First National Bank Building. Mr. Timothy Wright is President of the company. The company claim for this machine, and I think with justice, that it is safe, simple, and capable of producing the most satisfactory results. It produces a uniformly good, non-condensible gas in both warm and cold weather, without resorting to expedients either unsafe or expensive. The gas is not made by decomposition of the material used, as in the manufacture of coal-gas, but is simply air mixed with carbon, which is made by forcing the atmosphere through the vapors of gasoline by means of an air pump. The air, in passing, takes up these vapors, and thus becomes carburetted, and what is termed air gas. In the use of this machine there is no danger from explosion or fire. They are used in many private residences on the outskirts of our city. Among them, those of Hon. N. B. Judd, Paul Cornell, Esq., O. W. Potter, W. N. Brainard, H. B. Lewis, and others, and each who uses them expresses himself as entirely satisfied with the machine itself and with the quality of gas it furnishes.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Oct. 1.

At the State Fair on Thursday the prizes for lady equestrians were distributed as follows:

Mary J. Smith, of Berne, Dane County, in black alpaca, with white plume, on chestnut horse, took the first prize of silver tea-set of six pieces.

Miss Lizzie [illegible], of Lowville, Columbia County, in brown [illegible], with brown horse, second premium, silver [illegible] of five pieces.

Miss [illegible] Root, of Verona, [illegible] County, black habit with green trimmings, and [illegible] horse, without saddle, third premium, gold [illegible].

Mrs. D. F. Salisbury, of Fitchburg, Dane County, in snuff-colored habit, and brown horse, fourth premium.

Miss Ella Dailey, of Cottage Grove, dressed in black alpaca, with gilt hatbands, on a black horse, fifth premium.

Miss Nellie Webb, Belleville, black dress and horse.

[illegible]

INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 3.

[illegible]

OHIO.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUCYRUS, O., Oct. 2.

CRAWFORD COUNTY FAIR.

The Crawford County Agricultural Society closed, on Saturday, one of the most successful fairs, financially, ever held in the county; over 800 entries were made, and nearly four thousand dollars received from membership tickets and gate fees. The fair closed with the exhibition of an attractive young woman making an ascent in a heated air balloon, which rose about a mile, and descended, without serious accident, about a mile and a half from the fair grounds. The track was in fine order, and the weather splendid. At least eight thousand people attended each of the last three days, but no serious accident of any kind occurred.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

CORBIN.

There was no new development in the matter about the company of the President's brother-in-law in the late gold movement in gold.

FISK, JR.

James Fisk, Jr., has gone to Boston for a day or two, and further particulars are expected when he returns.

FISK AND CORBIN.

Affidavits have been made by parties who claim to know of several interviews between Fisk and Corbin relative to the matter.

[illegible]

CUBA.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

CALIFORNIA.

[illegible]

THE INDIANAPOLIS DISASTER.

Number and Names of the Victims.

Difficulty of Identifying the Dead.

Condition of the Wounded.

Interesting Incidents and Details.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 3.

The pall which fell so suddenly upon the city on Friday has not yet been lifted, and during Saturday and to-day the terrible calamity at the fair grounds was still in the mouths of nearly everybody, and was the most prominent theme of conversation. During yesterday a large number of persons visited the scene of the disaster, [illegible] reports were put in circulation, which had no foundation in fact. It was reported upon good authority that the body of a boy named Zeigler, about 10 or 12 years of age, was found in the corn field beyond the cattle sheds, but the report was denied. Two drums, or parts of them, at least, were found on the grounds yesterday, one of them being black and the other green and black.

THE DEAD.

The list of killed, as published, needs one or two corrections, especially for the names. But additions may also be made to it, which leaves it as last as published, originally. John Gall, the engineer, was buried at 10 o'clock this morning, the Odd Fellows and the workmen of [illegible] & Co.'s and the Eagle Machine Works attending the funeral.

P. L. Davis, carpenter and millwright, was buried on Saturday, the services taking place at the First Presbyterian Church. E. L. Davis, his son, reported killed, is absent, and the body which was supposed to be his, may be that of Mr. Winslow, agent for Z. King & Co., of Cleveland, bridge-builders.

William Dunning is known to have been killed, as his arm has been identified, having been the stump of a left arm, which had been amputated. It adheres to a portion of the trunk, which had been cut out as though by the edge of a sharp bar of iron, severing the ribs. It is barely possible that one of the bodies which still lie at the undertaker's, and not yet identified, may prove to be his. It will be definitely ascertained to-morrow whether the arm and portion of trunk will fit. Some men who have worked with him looked at the body yesterday, and thought it bore some resemblance to that of Dunning. He left an invalid wife and five small children in destitute circumstances. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and a collection was taken up in the First Church yesterday morning, for the relief of his family. Though no previous notice had been given, yet upon the appeal made by Dr. Day the handsome sum of $[illegible] was at once raised. The South Street Church also took up a collection for the same purpose, the amount of which we did not learn.

The body of Basil Beverly was shipped home on Saturday, to Paragon, Morgan County.

The body of Philo M. Burnham was shipped to Fort Wayne Saturday evening.

The bodies of Daniel Long, of Vienna, Scott County, and A. F. Jackson, of Memphis, Clark County, were both shipped [illegible] on Saturday.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

The Privateer Hornet to be Treated as a Pirate.

A Tax as Produce-Brokers Not to be Imposed on Farmers.

Dangerous Illness of Amos Kendall.

The Administration and the Recent Gold Panic.

Interview with the President, and His Statement.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.

TO BE TREATED AS A PIRATE.

It is stated at two of the legations here that the leading European powers will [illegible] instructions to their squadrons to regard the Hornet as a pirate. Spaniards claim that, even if she sails under the Peruvian flag, it will not relieve the United States from obligation to treat her as a pirate, since, as her chief officers are Americans, we are bound by the fourteenth article of the treaty of 1795, with Spain, which is as follows: "Nor shall any citizen, subject, or inhabitant of said United States apply for or take any commission or letters of marque for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the subjects of His Catholic Majesty, or property of any of them, from any Prince or State with which said King shall be at war; and if any person of either nation shall take such commission, and letters of marque, he shall be punished as a pirate." There is considerable anxiety upon the subject among importers and shippers in New York, and a number of this class have already written here to ascertain the course to be taken by our government, in order that they may regulate their business accordingly.

FARMERS NOT PRODUCE-BROKERS.

Deputy Commissioner Douglass has modified the order directing that a special tax, as produce-brokers, be imposed on farmers who sell produce away from their farms, and at a store or stand. The new order says the farmer, who actually makes it a business to so sell, should be held as a produce-broker. Occasional acts, however, will not create any liability to special tax, and, as it is believed to be the policy of the law to place as few restrictions as is consistent upon agricultural producers, the statute should be construed liberally.

UNIVERSAL FRANCHISE ASSOCIATION.

The third attempt of the Universal Franchise Association [illegible]

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

PROVIDENCE.

[illegible]

QUINCY.

[illegible]

THE WEST.

[illegible]

SPRINGFIELD.

[illegible]

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THE LAW OF RAILWAYS [illegible] By ISAAC F. REDFIELD, LL.D., Chief Justice of Vermont. Fourth Edition, greatly enlarged.

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EQUITY PRECEDENTS. [illegible] Mr. Justice Story's Treatise on Equity Pleadings. By George T. Curtis, Esq.

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RECREATION AND INSTRUCTION,

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

Edited by Rev. Thomas Guthrie, D.D.

JUST ISSUED,

THE OCTOBER PART,

COMMENCING A NEW VOLUME.

CONTENTS.

[illegible]

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BARGAINS.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

GENERAL NOTICES.

TO STOCKMEN.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

MASONIC NOTICES.

MASONIC.

Attention, Sir Knights!

A stated conclave of Chicago Commandery No. 19, K. T., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, at 7½ o'clock. Every member is hereby ordered to be present, as business of importance to every member will be brought before the Commandery. By order of the E. C.

JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

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Best Fuel for Domestic Purposes,

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HOT AIR FURNACES,

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SELF-FEEDING AND BASE-BURNING

Stoves and Furnaces.

P. P. STEWART'S

Oval Parlor & Base-Burning Stoves.

Evening Light Stoves.

And a large variety of Heating Stoves, for coal or wood, at popular prices. FIRE IRONS, FENDERS, FANCY HODS, COAL VASES, and everything for housekeepers.

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Morning Glory Stoves,

For the Parlor,

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For the Nursery,

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[illegible]

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FURS. FURS. F

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

TO LOAN.

[illegible]

TO LOAN.

[illegible]

PROFESSIONAL.

[illegible]

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TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1869.

CITY AND COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

CITY OFFICERS.

For Collector—W. J. Graham.

For Clerk of Police Court—[illegible]

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of the Superior Court—Joseph E. Gary.

[illegible]

MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

[illegible]

TOWN OFFICERS.

South Chicago—Collector, M. W. Kerwin; [illegible]

West Chicago—Collector, Alonzo Ramsdell; [illegible]

North Chicago—Collector, Otto Peltzer; [illegible]

THE CITY ELECTION.

The present week ought to witness a complete organization of the people of every ward in this city, with a view to [illegible] themselves at the coming election from the thraldom in which they are held by the self-constituted oligarchy. The [illegible] of eight or ten offices to be filled this fall amount to nearly $200,000 a year, and the most important question to be determined at the election is whether the officers to be chosen are to be elected by the people who are taxed for their support, or by a few persons who use them to maintain a political agency. It is no longer a question whether the public offices are to be filled by Democrats or Republicans, but whether a few dozen liquor saloons shall dictate to both parties, and to the public generally, who shall be elected. To obtain a nomination it is requisite to be admitted and initiated in the Ring, and the cost of admission is a heavy one. With an aggregate revenue of $200,000 a year, the work of perpetuating their rule is comparatively easy. To successfully resist this close, corrupt, and [illegible] the absolute right to govern, to get out that vote. For this purpose there should not only be ward organizations, but an organization in every precinct. There should be meetings held in every locality at least twice a week until election day. Citizens who are known to the public for their private and public worth, and not as politicians, should attend these meetings, and should address the people. Merchants and mechanics, laborers and lawyers, all of whom have a deep interest in a thorough [illegible] people that there is now a chance for reform which, if neglected, may never be offered again. The Citizens' Committee should call these meetings, and should see that they are provided with competent speakers.

This reform movement offers special inducements to young men. A gang of lazy, corrupt, and many of them incompetent, men have seized the government of the city and county. They hold possession of every road to preferment. They perpetuate their reign by selecting every addition to their number. They hold the city and county treasuries. They levy the taxes, and they collect them. They are absolute. From their dictation there is no appeal. No young man can ever hope for preferment, or for public recognition, unless he pays the price demanded by the Ring, and degrades his manhood by becoming its slave and tool. To these young men this Citizens' movement offers the means of breaking down this usurping and dictatorial dynasty. It places within their hands the means of ridding Chicago forever of the corruption which now rules it. There is a chance to reform the Board of Supervisors—the county legislature—which levies and collects taxation. There is a chance to reform the Common Council—the city legislature—which levies and provides for the collection of more taxes than is levied by the Legislatures of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Wisconsin combined. There is a chance to reform the various officers through whose hands this taxation passes, each of whom has a large sum for collecting and a much larger sum for lending out to private persons the public money. There is a chance to reform the other offices, which are in receipt of fees exceeding the amount of the salary of the President of the United States, and from which is made up the corruption fund to control all elections. There is a chance for each young man of Chicago to do himself credit, and do an act of public justice, and to remove a great public wrong, by voting for this general and thorough reform. It will always be a proud recollection that in 1869 they helped to rid Chicago of such a pestilence.

The Citizens' Committee should take measures to organize, in addition to the regular ward clubs, a young men's club in each ward. Upon the intelligence, virtue, and courage of these young men depend the success of every reform. Enlist them in the work and all will be well. Let them be invited to speak, and let them know that the future condition of this city depends upon reform now,—presently and immediately.

THE CAPITAL CONVENTION.

Iowa sends to the National Capital Convention, to be held in St. Louis during the present month, one of the strongest and ablest delegations ever sent into any convention, by any State, for any purpose. Tennessee also sends a delegation, whose names are not yet announced, but Governor Senter, who will himself be present at the convention, is reported to be warmly interested in the movement. Ten States have thus far appointed delegates, and three weeks yet remain for the action of others. Many leading men of Indiana are enthusiastic in their advocacy of this movement, and it is not impossible the Governor may reconsider his doubts relative to the expediency of appointing delegates to a convention with whose objects he is in substantial accord. We assume that at least Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Kentucky will send delegates, making the number of States represented in the convention equal to that which originally located the National Capital in its present position. Indeed, the States already announced to be represented in the convention comprise double the population and many times the area contained in the original thirteen at the inauguration of the republic.

The convention, if no Atlantic States should join in it, would be representative of the Mississippi Valley and the West, and, being so, it should at least be seriously considered by our Eastern brethren whether it were not better the Atlantic States should appear and be heard at the outset of this undertaking. Governor Hoffman, of New York, is a gentleman capable of looking at national questions from a broader point of view than that of mere local prejudices. Should the great State of New York take the lead in sending a delegation to the St. [illegible] of the Atlantic [illegible] vention would be prepared to speak the present voice of the nation at large. Ohio, in view of the formidable claims Cincinnati justly makes to the location of the capital, should it be removed, may well doubt whether she can afford to ignore a movement in which most of the States of the Mississippi Valley are entering. The more of these Eastern States hold aloof the more certainly will the voice of the convention [illegible] of location." In any event, the movement will go forward. The leading States like Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, and Oregon [illegible] together in [illegible] upon this question, and, even should no others join, will form a [illegible] organization which will ere long induce the entire country to consider the question seriously, even if it would at first prefer to ignore it. But the interests of all would be promoted by having the question [illegible] by the whole country, promptly [illegible] and satisfactorily settled.

THE WOOL TARIFF.

"The wool-growers of Illinois [illegible] wool from Canada [illegible] read in the New York [illegible] that 'sixty-four bales of wool were to-day shipped from this city to Canada!' Pretty soon the North Pole will apply for protection against foreign ice!"—*St. Louis Democrat.*

The [illegible] resolution of the Illinois wool-growers was milder and less confident than any which they have adopted since the existing tariff went into operation. The reason why they have lowered their tone is, perhaps, to be found in the fact that the price of wool has declined, the business of wool-growing fallen off, and woollen manufacture been brought literally to the starvation point—all since the famous tariff was adopted that was to enrich them and pour unnumbered blessings upon the country. It is the old story and the old [illegible] over again. England and France both tried the experiment of protecting the wool-growers against foreign competition, and with identically the same results as those which we are now witnessing at home. The price of wool declined, the farmers were compelled to slaughter their sheep, the manufacturers were ruined, and the consumers robbed, all to no purpose. But, of course, we could not profit by the experience of other nations. We must needs try it ourselves. Mr. Commissioner Wells pointed out all these facts three or four years ago, but he got nothing but curses from the wool-growers for his pains.

The resolutions of the Illinois wool-growers recite that:

"WHEREAS, The tariff on wool and woollens [illegible]

A more correct recital of the facts would be something like this:

"WHEREAS, The wool-growers and woollen manufacturers [illegible]

[illegible] have been actively improving the opportunity afforded by the recent lull to strengthen their position by more formidable reinforcements from the United States than had previously reached them. Besides the Hornet, which is now on the Cuban coast, with a very heavy armament of fifteen guns, mostly 100-pounders, and a force chiefly American, it is now reported that three expeditions are in [illegible]. The first, 400 strong, under General Cristo, [illegible] privateers, the Lilian and Teaser, with 1,600 men, under General Goicouria, with 10,000 Remington and Winchester rifles and 20 pieces of artillery. The third expedition, under Generals Steedman and Magruder, is reported to have embarked from a Gulf port, intending to join the above at a rendezvous on the coast of Cuba, where they expect to be met also by the privateers Hornet and Cuba. The Lilian and Teaser, with 2,000 men, left Key West for Cuba, on Friday night. These details bear the appearance of being true. General Goicouria has been, for some months, actively engaged in working up an expedition from New York, but was successively thwarted, and his force captured by the United States Marshal. General Sickles' negotiation has developed the fact that Serrano's regency is not strong enough to surrender Cuba, without danger of being overthrown by the Spanish people. The feeling gains ground, both here and abroad, that we have done far more to maintain the dignity of Spain than she herself is capable of doing. Under these circumstances it is not remarkable if the vigilance of our port officials has relaxed sufficiently to let Goicouria through their meshes. Steedman's connection with these expeditions explains the enormous deficit of over $600,000 in his accounts as Internal Revenue Collector of Texas. We are approaching the season when the employment of many will be suspended, and a few hundred thousand dollars will at any time fit out an expedition of from one to five thousand men at our leading ports. While these reinforcements to the revolutionists are outnumbered three to one by the Spanish reinforcements already sent, there would need to be this numerical disproportion to maintain the balance, between forces acting on the offensive and the defensive. The forces now going out at least show a degree of vitality and confidence in the Cuban movement sufficient to secure the prolongation of the contest into the ensuing year.

Meanwhile, events are thickening in another direction, which seem to forbid that our government can avoid taking a decisive attitude in Cuban matters. The thirty Spanish gunboats which are building at New York and Mystic, Connecticut, are approaching completion. In early August our government stopped the work on them, but, after a short delay, it was permitted to be resumed,—the government contenting itself with placing close watch upon them to prevent their departure. At least one of them is now complete, and has been making trial trips on the Hudson and testing her guns at West Point. An early demand from the Spanish Government may be expected for their release. Now, whatever Mr. Seward and other ardent advocates of punctilious neutrality may say to the effect that the revolutionists have no towns, no capital, no civil government, to speak of, or prize courts, and therefore are not entitled to recognition as belligerents, they have from five to seven thousand American citizens under their flag, engaged, it is true, in an unlawful undertaking, and entitled, under the law, to no rights of protection from us, but, nevertheless, engaged in such an undertaking as those by which Houston and his American boys in Texas, and Fremont and his comrades in California, added those two immense States to our Union. It is no palliation of the legal wrong of their act that it may result in territorial acquisition to the United States. But it would be some cause of regret and crimination if the government should first allow them to leave our ports, and should then give free clearance to the thirty Spanish gunboats to slaughter them. We take a matter-of-fact, rather than a technical, view of the case. It is the duty of our government to prevent filibuster expeditions leaving our shores. Had it, in fact, successfully performed this duty, no harm would have resulted to American citizens from letting the gunboats go. But it would be a cruel [illegible] that would first permit seven thousand of our citizens to slip into the Cuban trap, and then permit the Spanish gunboats to slip away and close the trap on them fatally and forever.

Spain has no other war than that with Cuba. She has no need of gunboats except for war with Cuba. If she has war with Cuba it is necessary for us to recognize the existence of this other belligerent, before determining whether we will let the gunboats go; for it may be that our relations with the [illegible] moral point of view, that, if we allow Spain to build gunboats in our [illegible] to war against Cuba, we ought to allow Cuba the same advantage. Gunboats are a means of war. If Spain is at war, who is her antagonist? Whoever it be, there can be no war without two belligerents. Who is the other? It is for the government to declare, and act accordingly.

The New York *Sun* publishes a mess of [illegible], obtained principally by interviewing James Fisk, Jr., tending to connect Mr. Abel R. Corbin, President Grant's brother-in-law, and, by inference, the President himself, with the recent bull movement in gold. The story bears unmistakable internal evidence of being false and scandalous, and when Fisk, Jr., is quoted as authority for a portion of it it becomes wholly incredible. We do not happen to know Mr. Corbin personally, but his reputation is the very opposite of that which is attributed to him by the general drift of the *Sun's* article. He is reported by the *Sun* as having said: "I have nothing to do with any such man as this Fisk." And again: "Mr. Grant would not hold an interview with any such man as Fisk, Jr." This, we judge, is the only portion of the story entitled to credence.

We are still waiting to see some endorsement, in the two organs of the Ring, or either of them, of the moral character of Captain Mike Hickey, their candidate for Police Commissioner. They have a great deal of complaint to make against the religion of Mr. Sheridan, but not a word can be got out of them concerning their man Hickey. Don't both speak at once!

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The veterans of the Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteers (Lead Mine Regiment) held a reunion meeting at Freeport on Tuesday last. General John E. Smith was chosen President of the organization, and it was voted to have a reunion at Galena on September 22, 1870.

The warehouse and elevator buildings of Geo. W. [illegible], Esq., situated in [illegible], Peoria County, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday last. Loss, [illegible], of which [illegible] was covered by insurance.

John W. Moore, the murderer of Mrs. McMahon, at Greenville, on the 8th of July last, has been convicted and sentenced to be hung October 29. He plead guilty.

The Bloomington *Pantagraph* says: [illegible]

The Washington *Gazette* learns that a little son of Henry Dister, of Lincoln Township, was badly bitten last week, by an English bull terrier belonging to a brother of Mr. Dister. The dog tore off the upper lip, nose, and the flesh back to the ear, on the left side of the child's face. At last accounts the boy was not expected to live.

The [illegible] *Post* gives an account of the decease of George R. Rowley, in [illegible] Township, on Monday of last week. The deceased was one of the old residents of the county, having settled there eighteen years ago, and was for a number of years Justice of the Peace. About a year since, Mr. Rowley was attacked by a cancer which first made its [illegible]

[illegible]

In Moundsville, Marquette County, on the [illegible] outraged the person of a girl 11 years old. [illegible] getting out of his clutches, and immediately apprised her parents. Upon the circumstance being made public, the first girl informed her mother, and thus the matter came to the knowledge of the neighborhood. Steps were immediately taken for the arrest of the scoundrel, but he succeeded in making his escape. He was indicted for a similar offence, committed in the neighborhood some twelve years ago, but, by some kink of the law, and a shrewd attorney, he avoided punishment.

MICHIGAN.

A man who was guilty of rape, near Holly, some weeks since, has been sentenced by Judge Dewey, at Pontiac, to imprisonment for life.

MINNESOTA.

At Austin, the other day, a man was fined by a Justice $10 for the little pleasantry of squeezing a woman's hand.

At Stillwater, on Sunday night of last week, a policeman attempted to arrest a drunken man named Gabriel [illegible], when his friends interfered and beat the officer in a horrible manner. Other policemen came to the rescue, and the fight soon became general. After a severe engagement, in which the officers exhibited great courage, the rioters beat a retreat. They were afterwards arrested and held for trial.

KANSAS.

A Bachelors' Club at Topeka offered a premium of $10 to the prettiest unmarried girl at the fair in that city, and selected the editors as the judges. They despaired of giving satisfaction to the bachelors, as each expected his girl to be selected, but awarded the prize to suit their own judgment.

The Washington *Observer* gives the following: [illegible]

MISSOURI.

Betty Cox, who for many years sold tripe in the market, corner of Third and Green streets, St. Louis, died, a few days ago, at an advanced age. On searching her premises, $900 in gold and $4,000 in greenbacks were found concealed in her cellar.

OHIO.

The Cleveland *Herald* says that, a few days ago, a young man, evidently of rustic birth, called at the Probate office, about 10 o'clock in the morning, and procured a marriage license, which was "signed, sealed, and delivered" in proper form. In the afternoon, he again appeared, accompanied by a young lady. He approached the deputy, and the following colloquy ensued: "I say, mister, you gave me a license to get married this morning." "Yes, sir, I recollect the circumstance; is there anything wrong about it?" "We-a-l, no," growing red in the face and with much hesitancy, "there's nothing the matter of that 'ere dockyment, but, [illegible] the fac' is that *the girl has backed out, and this 'ere one* (pointing to his companion) *agrees to take her place.* I suppose I'll have to git a new license, and I want you to make it out quick—a-lightnin', as we are goin' to git hitched this arternoon." The secondary license was issued, and as the irrepressible youth, who was evidently determined to marry somebody that day, reached the door, he inquired, "Mister, is there a parson or a 'Squire nigh hereabouts?"

THE TERRITORIES.

The Cheyenne *Leader* of Sept. 28 says: "Quite an Indian excitement was gotten up west of here last night, near Point of Rocks. A large band of Sioux, Cheyennes and Arrapahoes were congregated at a place called Whiskey Gap, some miles from the railroad, and were said to be on the war-path against the Utes. It is reported, however, that the attacked a herd of government stock, some thirty miles from Fort Steele, and killed eight horses and two soldiers. A company of cavalry was sent up from Fort Sanders last night to look after them."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Queen of Prussia offers $500 to every woman in the kingdom that has given birth to twelve children.

The Old Curiosity Shop, printed in raised letters at the expense of Charles Dickens, has been distributed among the institutions for the blind in Pennsylvania.

"What did the Israelites do after they crossed the Red Sea?" asked a Superintendent of a Sunday School. "They dried themselves!" said a shrill-voiced little girl.

The Nevada *Gazette* says that a party which recently went to the upper waters of the Yuba on a fishing excursion, and finding the sport with hook and line sufficiently exciting, exploded a small charge of giant powder in the water. The effect was astonishing, all the fish in the immediate vicinity, large and small, being instantly killed.

The Governors of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Minnesota, Nevada, Kansas, California, Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia have already appointed full delegations to represent them in the Southern Commercial Convention, in Louisville, on the 12th inst.

The Cleveland *Herald* says: "We saw in a street car in this city, a few days since, an expensively-dressed woman not only tell a stranger to give up his seat, but, upon his doing so, tender him five cents and loudly insist on his taking it. She said 'she was rich enough to pay for everything she had, and didn't ask no favors from nobody without paying for it.'"

The Bohemian clergy have written an address which they propose to submit to the Roman Council. They say that "The council should not proclaim the infallibility of the Pope. This is the sincere wish of the most learned, intelligent, and earnest of the adherents of the holy chair. Such a step would only give rise to ridicule among unbelievers."

[illegible] at the Warsaw Police Office. Letters written by [illegible] were found in his possession, and the Governor General of Poland ordered them to be [illegible] as a warning to other correspondents [illegible] however, the Countess [illegible], fainted away after she received the thirtieth stroke.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, have made arrangements to go into camp on the 4th of October, in Portland, Me., for two days. This would seem to be a very harmless proceeding, but the venerable John Neal rushes into print to declare that the visit is only a pitiful contrivance, designed by Boston merchants to keep the good people of Portland away from the Railroad Convention in Oswego on the 5th [illegible] "sturdy Portland" [illegible]

A strange story has got abroad in Edinburgh recently, in regard to an aged female pauper in the St. Cuthbert's Poor House. [illegible]

The Avondale relief fund amounts to about [illegible], and it is believed that [illegible] raised. Letters from abroad state that collections are being made among the miners of England and Wales. The Relief Committee will pay each widow of the recently suffocated miners [illegible] for the coming year, in quarterly payments, commencing with October. The orphan male children under 14 years of age, and females under 16, are to have [illegible] for the year, paid quarterly. Provision will also be made for the aged and infirm, and others who were dependent upon the deceased miners for support. These arrangements will require about [illegible], which will be paid out during the coming year, and the balance of the sum that may be raised will constitute a permanent fund.

The Roman correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "I have obtained, from an official source, some very precise information as to the attitude assumed by the various sections of the Catholic Episcopate in respect to the Council. The Holy See counts on the complete adhesion of the Italian and American Bishops. The French Episcopate will form three parties. The German Bishops will be favorable to the Court of Rome on some questions, but will vigorously oppose it on others—particularly those of a political and social character. The Hungarian Bishops will be almost wholly in opposition, and the same spirit is evinced by the Bishops of Portugal, while the Spanish Episcopate, with one or two exceptions, is entirely devoted to the Holy See. Altogether, the Vatican is dissatisfied."

Further details have been received of the frightful calamity which took place lately at the fete given in honor of the King of Prussia and other royal personages. The Schloss-teich or lake, adjoining which the Kings were entertained by the [illegible], is crossed by a wooden bridge, which was one of the principal attractions of the festivity, the same being brilliantly illuminated with gas, and forming a good place from which to view the fireworks, going on in all the gardens surrounding the lake. Suddenly a cry was raised that the bridge was on fire. The pressure to go off caused the railing to give way, and some hundred people were at once precipitated into the water. The music in the gardens continued, fireworks went up, the people looked at one another and wondered what had happened, until, as if by magic, the brilliantly-illuminated gardens became suddenly dark, the news spread with wild-fire that in the midst of all this rejoicing some fifty souls had gone into the presence of their Maker, and sadness came upon the scene. Forty-three corpses have been recovered.

POLITICAL.

Colonel Gilman has been elected Treasurer of Boone County, Ill., vice Kendall, who has accepted a government office.

Ex-Postmaster-General Randall made a speech [illegible]

[illegible] an income which yields a tax of only $5.25, the Mauch Chunk (Pa.) *Gazette* remarks: "Thus this twenty millionaire, with his vast revenues, returns, under oath, a less income than most of the miners who delve in his old collieries."

Mr. E. M. Chamberlain, who was nominated for Governor of Massachusetts by the Labor Convention, manages a temperance hotel in Charlestown for his father, who keeps another temperance hotel in Boston. He is about 50 years of age, has not risen to the dignity of having his name printed in the directory of either city, and nobody seems able to tell what peculiar claims he has to represent the workingmen of the Bay State.

Some curious facts appear in the Maine election [illegible] Republican votes and not one Democratic. The little town of Maxfield steadily votes 24 Republican year after year, and no opposition, while Benedicta, Aroostook County, returns no Republican vote, but "Thirty-Eight" for Smith.

Speaking of ex-Governor Frederick Low, of California, the newly-appointed Minister to China, the Hartford *Courant* says: "He is about 40 years of age, possibly 45, with a portly and robust figure, a pleasing, and, indeed handsome countenance, and a fine presence. His means are sufficient. On the Chinese question, in all its aspects, he will be just, humane, liberal and progressive."

The New York *Herald* says: "That was a capital joke of Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, in appointing several prominent Democrats to attend the National Commercial Convention to be holden in Louisville, Ky., on the 12th of October next. This happens to be the day of State election in Pennsylvania, and by getting rid of the principal Democratic orators Geary got rid of just so many influences hostile to his re-election."

The Richmond *Whig* does not think much of Northern Democratic advice to the South. It says: "The Northern Democracy would keep us out indefinitely—subject to military satraps and the depredations of carpet-baggers—unless we came in under their auspices. Our fate is perfectly indifferent to them except in so far as it may be subservient to their own political schemes. We have been made to suffer this part long enough. We are tired of it."

The new Constitution of Virginia provides that Senators elected from districts bearing odd numbers shall vacate their seats at the end of two years, and those from districts with even numbers shall hold office for four years. By this provision the Radicals and Conservatives will each lose nine members in 1871, but the Radicals elected but eleven members while the Conservatives elected twenty-seven.

Of the twenty new members of the California Senate, fifteen are Democrats, three Republicans, and two Independent. The hold-over Senators stand twelve Democrats to eight Republicans, giving the Democrats twenty-seven Senators altogether, or a majority of fourteen. Of the eighty Assemblymen, sixty-six are Democrats, eleven Republicans, and three independent, giving the Democrats a majority of fifty-two, and making their majority on joint ballot fifty-nine.

PERSONAL.

The new Mrs. Vanderbilt is a Methodist.

Queen Victoria will spend the Christmas holidays at Castle Rosenau, in Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

The *Athenæum* announces that Wilkie Collins is engaged on a serial story for *Cassell's Magazine.*

The London *Star* says that Mrs. Stowe will reply to the attacks on her in the November number of *Macmillan's Magazine.*

The Rev. E. Husband, an English ritualistic clergyman, has been received into the Roman Catholic Church by Dr. Newman.

A Toronto paper says that Mr. James Gibb, a Quebec merchant, who died on the 25th ultimo, bequeathed $100,000 to the different charities of that city, both Catholic and Protestant.

Fernando Wood is now credited with the [illegible] in the London *Times* signed "Member of Congress," and which S. Cox could not, because of domestic reasons, have written.

The contract is signed by which M. Strakosch binds himself to give Madame Patti 100,000,000 francs for one hundred representations in America.

Goethe's birthday, the 28th of August, was celebrated at some of the principal German theatres by the representation of some of the poet's works. In Leipsic, "Faust" was represented; in Wiesbaden, "Egmont," and, in Vienna, "Torquato Tasso."

The Knoxville *Press* says that, during last week, Senator Brownlow was confined to his bed, though no very marked change, aside from increased debility, had taken place in his condition. He confidently expects to resume his seat in the Senate in December.

On the marriage of Lady Douglas Hamilton to the Duke of Valentinois, hereditary Prince of Monaco, the Empress Eugenie sent her a handsome set of sapphire jewelry, accompanied by an autograph letter.

Tom King, late of the London prize ring, is now the Rev. Thomas King, of Wales; instead of pounding, he now preaches, and he only wrestles in prayer. Notice is made in one of the Welsh newspapers of Thomas' exhortations, and, as we should presuppose, his style is stated to be "very forcible, bold and earnest."

Mdlle. Pauline Lucca has addressed a letter to Mdlle. Nilsson, after hearing her sing the other day at Baden-Baden, in which she says: "I am charmed with you; it is not possible to be more dramatic, to sing better. Once more, *ma chère,* you have been sublime, and I rejoice greatly at this opportunity of saying so."

The oldest clerk in the departments at Washington, is John Barclay, Chief Clerk in the office of the Commissioner of Customs, who has been a clerk for sixty-five years. Charles Vincent, of the Third Auditor's office, has been there fifty-eight years.

Louisa Muhlbach was some time ago requested by an American publisher to write a novel on an American subject, and the eventful life of Aaron Burr pointed out to her as containing matter for a first-class historical romance. Madame Muhlbach naively replied that she did not know who Mr. Burr was, and that she had never heard of him.

A Vienna paper says: "Bismark's disease, as the French papers said some time ago, is simply *delirium tremens.* He cannot hold a pen in the morning, and he has to take strong stimulants in order to overcome his nervousness. He can never make a speech in Parliament without previously taking strong doses of Cognac brandy."

Rothschild and the Archbishop of Paris met at a public dinner, some time since, and arrived at the same moment at the door. Neither wished to enter first—the Jew showing respect, the Catholic tolerance. Finally, the Archbishop cried out: "M. Rothschild, you are the son of Moses; I am the servant of Jesus; you have the precedence of age. The Old Testament is more venerable than the [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

The Engines of Summer.

Our New Minister to China.

Col. John Hay and the Countess Guiccioli.

Parton Reformed too Much.

Fisk, Jr., and the Recent Battle.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, [illegible]

There is always something happening here, that, if in the summer time the tidings of it be diminished, it is because affairs are not [illegible]. The [illegible]: the facts are as great, but, also, the attention and enthusiasm of your writers relax in the summer. Were we to keep up the same steadfast, unremitting attention, all matters at last would be of the same magnitude to us, and a dead level of description would be the nature of your correspondence.

We affect to see nothing in the summer. We slip off and refresh our appreciation, take a trip, make a visit, look at a new railroad, dodge the capital and its issues. Yet all the while the daily [illegible] of this town [illegible] is momentous upon the condition of interests, people, and communities everywhere. The great mill is deserted without, the sidewalks are empty, gone are the draws, the porters, and the idlers; but draw near, and by your ear you can hear the dull eternity of the engines in revolution, the feel of fingers over infinite issues, and supply with your own mind the burden of responsibility, and the perfect vigilance of the masters of this gigantic mechanism. It runs, it runs, it runs, for little periods, keeping motion by its own regulated method, but the machinery has wears and tears, bursts and explosions, now then suddenly discovered. The ship is asleep, but there is a watch on deck, an officer on the bridge, and the furnaces never go out.

One midnight in 1867, I was asleep on the steamship Fulton, at mid-sea, when the doctor, Carson, and Mr. John W. Forney, Jr., came down and awakened me. Not a passenger besides was moving; but we could only hear the long snore of the sleepers. On deck it was pitchy black except the green and red lamps [illegible] We descended into the engine-room, and even deeper, to the hold of the firemen, where toil and talk, [illegible] watch and watch, went their unbroken circle. As we emerged on deck again, there was a smell of burning rags, a [illegible] of our nostrils, and at once a plume of fire broke from the [illegible] around the smoke-stack. It lighted up the long, swinging, coffin-like length of the deck, showed the watch astern and in the bows, the man at the wheel, and the ragged plumes of the ocean swaying for our blood on every side. It was a real fire at sea. By the eruption of it we could [illegible], amidst all other sensations, to mark that every man had been at his post, though not observed in the darkness; and how noiselessly the hose came up on larboard and starboard; the water flooded the burning felt; every order was given in a shrill whisper, and no sleeping beauty was the wiser.

"Gentlemen," said the first officer, "don't alarm the passengers when you go below."

Now this was like Washington in summer. There is many a fire, many a mutiny, but you don't know it, because nobody is nosing about to tell of it.

NEW CHINESE MINISTER AND HIS PREDECESSOR.

A new Chinese Minister to replace Ross Browne has been selected from the ex-Governors of California. Little is known of Mr. Lowe here, except by Californians; but the appointment is a surprise, like the majority of General Grant's. The fact, however, that Mr. Lowe has been a State Governor is some security that he will know what he is about, while the remembrance that he is a Californian makes it ominous that, perhaps, he represents the California prejudice against China high and China low. It is notable that [illegible] boundaries. If an American attempts to do the [illegible] with any rich and helpless nation on English suggestions, he will be sure to offend the enlightened sentiment of his country. Nothing could be more fatal to our interests, or more contrary to our mission in the Pacific Seas, than to accept English opinion upon China; for that nation has a record that offends Heaven both in India and China. But the English are "gentlemen," as Ross Browne is, in the sense of despising the unconcerned barbarians, and with his Irishman's conservation in charity, Ross Browne, the Kentuckian, promptly took their aristocratic position. There was great delay in the confirmation of Browne, and luckily, for he is a partisan Democrat in the [illegible] nation securing trade, holding its fleets close by, enforcing a bargain, insisting upon acquaintance haughtily; and this is eminently English. Burlingame, with the power and shrewder spirit of our original position toward the people of the East, accomplishes by "clever" behavior and an offer of generous reciprocity, what Europe failed in. The democratic manner and the democratic faith will conquer even Asiatic pride, but to English pride it hardens so that only cannon can break it. There is comfort even in hearing of how the boys in San Francisco pull the Chinese pig-tails, and shy garbage after them; for this is merely provincial prejudice and Young American rowdyism, with no thought in it; but what familiarity can conquer the cold contempt of the Englishman and Mr. Ross Browne for Chinese inferiority? There is an end to brutality; there is none to pride!

JOHN HAY AND GUICCIOLI.

Amongst the reasons why we may rely upon General Sickles at the Court of Madrid is that he has for a Secretary of Legation one of the longest heads, if one of the most boyish faces, in our diplomatic service. I wish our Secretaries at some of the greater courts near by had even one of Hay's ears; for Hay's ear is a valuable adjunct of a legation, and his social popularity gives his gleanings the importance of original discovery. We have no young man in our service who has had half his experience. Service in Paris with Dayton, Bigelow and Dix, *Chargé d'Affaires,* unsupported, at Paris and Vienna, and to these qualifications adding an intimate and inner knowledge of the best of great Americans, Lincoln, and the men of his great time. People are apt to grow up without knowledge of the talents of their townsmen, and therefore I write the general estimate of wise observers both here and abroad, that John Hay is the most promising young man that our State Department has had knowledge of since the time of the younger Adams. In Paris he not only had the entry into court society, but he was entreated there; and during the delicate manipulation of the Mexican question his mastery of the language, his activity, and his social resources were invaluable, while he was the best exponent we had of the spirit of our new party and our new era. Reticent, yet alive; modest, but decided, his quietness concealed his talents, but he left the impression upon strangers, after a time, that this young man's boyish face was his most formidable piece of armor. As a poet, Hay is one of our tidiest; as a soldier, he had independent pluck enough to ask leave to quit the President's comfortable parlor to undertake an expedition; at Madrid he shall be equal to General Sickles' wishes, and we will hear of no more Perry and Hale scandal there.

John Hay was an esteemed friend of the Countess Guiccioli, whose long and honored position as the wife of a French Senator, the Marquis De Boissy, has been the subject of no offence in this recent defilement of the Byron critics. Something has been said for Mrs. Leigh, for Byron's daughter, and for Lady, or Mrs., Byron. It seems to me that not the least of Mrs. Stowe's frivolities was the stigmatization of the Marquise De Boissy as "Byron's paramour." The case is made to appear as "the wife assailed by the paramour." Now, Lady Byron had long left her husband when Byron made the acquaintance of the Countess, so that the latter could have had no influence in separating the Byrons. She merely published the conversations of Byron, including his estimate of his wife's behavior, and with the nobler sentiment of honoring the memory even of her seducer, whose wife could not forgive him enough to spare his sister and his child.

I did not know this lady, but I have heard Hay speak of her as a handsomely preserved, kindly, and charitable woman, whom a French nobleman endorsed by giving her his hand and his title. The Marquis was the only member of the French Senate who was not a parasite of the empire, and the Liberal party of France always admired him. His wife had been sold by her parents to a *blasé* widower, who had not character enough to keep his wife, love enough to recover her, or courage enough to resent her seduction. To make her book a pretext for the Stowe publication was to be incapable of conceiving how even an erring woman might retain some tenderness for the first man she ever loved. The Marquise de Boissy says she speaks with the spirit of Byron even yet. This is the only piece of poesy that has come out of this abominable ransacking of graves.

About Mr. James Parton, one word. It is a great pity that he stopped smoking and drinking. When he did both he did some mistaken but kindly things. He made us see how even Aaron Burr could have an admirer,—and this is a pleasant episode of human nature,—and he made a gentle heroine of Theodosia Burr. He touched lightly upon Franklin's frailties, and made Jackson human. Since then he has told us about the inebriate asylums; he has made Daniel Webster a thief, and encouraged Mrs. Stowe to print death-bed interviews. He is doubtless aware that he has abused biography writing, and wants distinguished company. Now let him go on with his eulogy on Voltaire?

BELMONT, TWEED, FISK.

It is well sometimes to take comfort from the wisdom of our enemies, and I think the interests of the country need to be congratulated that August Belmont has retained his place at the head of Democratic politics, instead of being routed by that God-defying leader of New York corruption, "Bill" Tweed. It is not probable that for many years we shall see the Democratic party in national ascendancy, but even in minority it is better to see a large portion of our fellow-citizens directed by a gentleman, if a weak one, instead of by a man who may safely be put down as the worst of his party. Had Tweed taken Belmont's place, his policy would have been to assess upon the city and State of New York enough money to corrupt the ballot boxes of a majority of the States at the next national election. Tammany Hall would have moved boldly to Washington, and we should have had to emigrate or revolutionize.

Mr. Belmont has many qualities to make him unpopular—he is a foreigner, a Hebrew, a [illegible] would carry an election by ruining a nation. If we cannot admire him we can respect him. He has married a daughter of one of our naval Commodores; [illegible] "Bill" Tweed and his partner. It is wonderful that New York city cannot attend to these people. It is wonderful that they have not been attended to long ago. The black vomit, famine, pestilence, crime, anarchy—these they would turn upon us [illegible] in a minute if anything could be made out of it.

The alleged terrible overthrow that Mr. Boutwell gave Fisk, Jr., seems to have injured everybody but Fisk. [illegible] The chief victim of the downfall, it is rumored, is to be George Francis Train, and the object the Credit Foncier. The story of "Chicken Little" is said to be a complete history of Fisk, Jr., until the sky came down and fell on his tail. GATH.

FLOOD AND DISASTER.

The Government Coffer at Moline Broken Away—The Water Power Territory Flooded—About $100,000 Worth of Damage—Hundreds of Men out of Employment.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, Oct. 1.

[illegible]

[illegible] cannot be estimated at present, and it is quite certain that $50,000 will not more than cover it. [illegible] repair the dams and get things in working order. Some four hundred laborers and fifty stonemasons are thrown out of employment.

The accident will not in the least interfere with the manufacturing establishments of Moline. They were in full blast yesterday. The mechanics, butchers and bakers, as well as the employees on the dam, had gloomy countenances in the early part of the day. But word that General Rodman and the Water Power Company would take steps, at the earliest possible moment, to repair the damage and get the work under way, made people rely again. We learn that the company have proposed to share the expense of the repairs with the government.

CAPITAL CONVENTION.

Reading of Letters and Reports of Committees.

From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 1.

A meeting of the Executive and other committees of the National Convention, to assemble in St. Louis on the [illegible] of October, was held last night at Room No. [illegible], Southern Hotel. Present—Major L. R. [illegible], Chairman; Barton Able, Alfred Clapp, Capt. J. H. Terry, Hon. Mr. Finkelnburg, Josiah Fogg, of the Planters' House; Charles Gibson, Chairman Finance Committee; L. U. Reavis, and four or five other gentlemen.

The Chairman read the following:

RESIGNATION OF CAPTAIN SILAS BENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1869.

MAJOR L. R. [illegible]—*Dear Sir*—I regret to find that business of importance will detain me from St. Louis certainly till the 15th proximo, and most likely till after the "Capital Convention," on the 20th, and have, therefore, to beg leave to withdraw from the Executive Committee, so that you may appoint some one else in my place. I shall do what I can to further the great object, though I may be denied the gratification of being with you till after the convention has met. The people here are evidently very much exercised over the matter, and the officials are hurrying up their plans for additional buildings so as to get appropriations for their erection before the removal question has gained too much headway. This, however, will be a vain struggle. The ball is already in motion, and the sceptre of illegal power is to be taken from the Atlantic slope and transferred to a more central point of the country, in order that the beneficence of government may be extended to all, instead of its nourishing being lavished upon a small section of the country, as has hitherto been the case, while the reserve and the impoverishing honor of furnishing [illegible] has given it its vitality and greatness. With best wishes for success, and kind regards to your associates of the committee,

Yours truly, SILAS BENT.

FROM THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Sept. 27, 1869.

SIR: I am directed by the Governor to say, in answer to your letter of the 24th inst., and to the circular of August 18, that he cannot find such persons as he would be willing to appoint who would consent to attend as delegates to St. Louis to consider present the subject of removing the National Capital. This being the case, he thinks it proper that he should not act at all in the matter. Very respectfully, JNO. D. VAN BUREN, Private Secretary.

L. U. REAVIS, Esq., Secretary Ex. Committee.

A letter was also read from Colonel George N. Stewart, agent of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, dated at Mobile, stating that he has seen the leading men of the South, and they all concur in the feeling that the West and South are closely connected in interests, and favor the movement of the National Capital to some point in the Mississippi Valley. He also stated that Colonel John Forsyth, editor of the Mobile *Register,* will attend the convention, appointed by Governor W. H. Smith, of Alabama.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The report of committees being in order, Captain J. H. Terry reported in reference to procuring a hall. He [illegible] doubted whether the Temple would be ready in time. The Masonic Hall could be had at $25 a night, with the banquet hall, [illegible] Mercantile Library Hall as the night. On motion, it was ordered that Messrs. Fogg, Terry and Reavis be authorized to procure a hall for the meeting of the convention.

Mr. Fogg, chairman of the Transportation Committee, reported that responses had been received from six [illegible]: The Memphis & Charleston Road, half fare; [illegible] Pacific Railway, half fare; New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern, half fare; St. Joseph Council Bluffs Railroad, free; the Missouri [illegible] Railroad, half fare. The Connecticut [illegible] Railroad declined passing delegates at reduced rates.

Mr. Reavis moved that the Chairman request Mr. J. N. [illegible], of the North Missouri Railroad, to furnish a list of all the railroads to whom he had sent circulars, and their names. Adopted.

The finance question was then taken up and liberally discussed. The Chairman thought that $2,000 would be needed. The proposition of a quiet excursion to Shaw's Garden, Pilot Knob, and other scenes were freely discussed. It was moved and carried that the delegates from the Congressional District appointed by Governor [illegible] be requested to attend the future meetings of the committee. The delegates are: Hon. J. [illegible] Hogan, Lieutenant Governor E. O. Stanard, Hon. B. Gratz Brown and Mayor Bernard [illegible] of Carondelet.

Prof. [illegible]house was called out and gave an account of the stir that was made in the East during his late tour, on the capital question. His remarks were greeted with applause.

Mr. Chas. Gibson, having made his first appearance as Chairman of the Finance Committee, said that through the public prints and otherwise he had opposed the calling of a convention, but since the convention had been [illegible], he felt a pride in doing all in his power to make it a success. The honor of St. Louis was involved, and property holders and the County Court, he thought, ought to see it in that light. The committee, after hearing Mr. Gibson's remarks, felt assured that a grand success will attend their efforts. The committee adjourned to meet again on call of the Chairman.

Morrissey Settled with Fisk.

New York (Sept. 30) Despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.

The [illegible] Avenue Hotel, which has been the scene, lately, of many stirring incidents growing out of the gold excitement, was this evening alive with bulls and bears. Mr. Hyser, a leading banker and heavy dealer in governments, while discussing with some friends, the ruin which the panic caused, saw Senator Wilson in the crowd, and addressed him as follows: "Senator, the government ought to do something to settle this affair. I think the sales of gold have rather encouraged it." To which Senator Wilson replied that there was no occasion for it. Mr. Hyser, he thing will have to be stopped. I know one man who will not stand it. I mean John Morrissey. He went to Fisk's office yesterday, although refused admission, he rushed up stairs and saw Fisk. Morrissey demanded the money he had lost, namely, $25,000. There was a brief talk, after which Morrissey said, 'If you don't give that money now, I'll leave a mark on you for the remainder of your life.' The money was paid. Addressing Senator Wilson: "And I tell you, that the brokers of the street are going to protect themselves."

[illegible] made no comments on the matter, and Mr. Hyser and his audience soon after dispersed.

Stabbing Affray at Fond du Lac.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Oct. 2.—Wm. [illegible] was stabbed through the shoulder last night by one [illegible]. Both were drunk. [illegible] is improving.

A [illegible] of Goethe was recently uncovered at [illegible]. The statue was presented to the [illegible] of the city in the name of the King [illegible]

RAILROAD MONOPOLY.

Dangers of Consolidation.

The Power of Congress to Regulate Commerce.

Speech of Senator Carpenter at the Agricultural Fair at Madison.

[illegible]

Total........$[illegible]

And the cost of transportation from Milwaukee to the seaboard, as follows:

[illegible]

Total........$[illegible]

[illegible]

"It is to be remembered also that railway corporations are not organized for the purpose of developing the material prosperity of the State—this is a mere incident of the business they prosecute. But they are organized *solely* to make money for their stockholders, and the Legislature has no more power over their property and rights than it has over the like property and rights of natural persons or other private corporations."

Thus, by one bold declaration, the entire theory of corporate rights and obligations is changed; and the railroads of that State are transformed from public highways into mere private property. The railroad company is under no more obligations to consult the interests of the public than you are to ask the public whether you shall raise wheat or corn upon your own land; and the Legislature has no more right to control tariffs or regulate the management of a railroad, than it has to fix the compensation you shall pay your laborers, or the price for which you shall sell your wheat. In a single sentence, spoken by its Supreme Court, the State of Iowa has abdicated its sovereignty over the great highways of the State, and transformed them from trust property, held by the corporations for public use, into absolute estate in individual and private right. This declaration is not less important and startling than the Dred Scott decision; and exhibits the dangerous tendencies I have been considering.

If two railroads in our State, with their rolling stock, buildings, fixtures and other property pertaining to them, are private property, owned, operated and used by the respective companies "*for the exclusive benefit and advantage of the stockholders*" of the respective companies, then they may, as easily and as legally, be consolidated, as two farms owned by two individuals may be changed from individual to joint ownership. As soon as a railroad is declared to be *private property,* all the consequences of private property attach to it; and it may be operated or abandoned, kept or sold, at the option of its owners. In other words the public have no control over it, and the owners have a right to operate it without the slightest regard to the interests of the public; which they will be certain to do. Consolidation will destroy competition; and then the capitalist can exact just what he pleases for transportation of commodities, which, of course, must be paid by the producer.

It is evident that any rate of tolls above a fair profit upon the amount of capital actually invested in railroads is an unjust exaction which should be restrained by law, if any power exists to restrain it. It is further evident that if the doctrine be conceded that our railroads are mere private property and Legislatures powerless to control them, the greatest abuses and apprehensions will follow. Most civilized countries regulate the rate of interest by penal laws, visiting severe penalties upon the capitalist who takes advantage of the necessities of the borrower. But there is infinitely more need of legislation here. Loaning money is a thing within the power of any private citizen having money; he needs and obtains no legislative franchise or monopoly of the loaning business. Competition is therefore certain to exist; and this, of itself, is thought by many to be a sufficient protection against the extortion of lenders. But how does it stand with capital invested in railroads. In the first place, the company has a monopoly. The State has clothed it with corporate powers and franchises. The farmer must export his produce over the railroad, because there is but one. Every man does not own a railroad; very many could not operate it, [illegible] the public, if he did own one. That requires legislative sanction. The tendency is therefore [illegible]

Speech of Senator Carpenter, continued:

[illegible] through the Interior Department in building Court Houses and Post Offices. There are plenty of officers in the Engineer Corps of the army who could be spared from doing nothing in the Eastern cities, to do something in the country—to survey, locate, and superintend the building of such a road. Fifty thousand Chinamen could be employed for three or ten years to grade the road, at one-third what the grading of any other road in the country has cost. Ties and all other materials required could be procured by contract, as the government gets materials for harbors and other public improvements. The only thing needed for the work which would cost the government what it would cost a private party, would be the iron. In every other respect the government would have an advantage. What has made the building of our railroads so expensive, has been the poverty of the companies, and the [illegible] of all parties employed by [illegible] completed; sell its bonds at a fearful discount; give contracts in which Directors were interested, agreeing to pay twice what the work was worth. But the objector will say, the stealing from the government would be much greater. I do not believe this. I have heard no complaint lately that the money which had been appropriated to build Post Offices and Court Houses, and improve our rivers and harbors, has not been honestly applied. If the government cannot find among our people honest men enough to administer its affairs—men who will disburse its funds without stealing—then it should stop, and pronounce free institutions and government by the people, a failure and an impossibility. [Applause.]

2. It will also be said that the government is already burdened with a heavy debt, that it would be madness to enter into so gigantic a scheme of internal improvement in our present condition.

This depends upon a mere question of profit or loss in regard to the particular transaction. If a farmer who was heavily in debt, should, for that reason, fold his hands in the spring, and refuse to buy seed wheat on credit, and so let his farm go to waste, his wisdom would not be approved. If he buys wheat and corn to sow and plant; if he employs laborers, and buys oxen and horses to carry on his farm, he will temporarily increase his indebtedness; but in no other way can he realize the rich crops of autumn which may not only repay the expense of the year, but go far towards liquidating his indebtedness.

So if the government could build a railroad from Chicago to New York, in three years, upon which it should levy such tolls as would have the effect to reduce the cost of transporting merchandise one-half, and still pay for its own construction in twenty years, after which the tolls could be still farther reduced down to the actual cost of keeping the road in repair, then it would not be an extravagance, but an act of prudence to do it; because the government would by this proceeding lose nothing and the people would be greatly enriched. And it is to be borne in mind that the people have got to pay this national debt. The government could not redeem a postage stamp without the people, and whatever enriches the people, develops the resources of the country and increases its property, tends to increase the capacity of the people to pay the debt.

Congress has heretofore granted aid to railroad companies in the form of grants of land and bonds. The government gets nothing back for the lands granted, and the people get no benefit, if the companies are to band together to plunder the commerce of the country. As a mere investment, it would be better for the government to build and hold a railroad until [illegible] and at the same time save the people as much more, than to grant to irresponsible parties land or money from which no return will ever be realized either by the government or the people.

Now, fellow-citizens, I have made these remarks, simply, if I could, to direct the public mind to a consideration of a matter worthy of deep thought, which will, I believe, before many years, grow to great practical importance. I have not sought to advocate any scheme, nor even to recommend any particular proceeding. It is for the people of Wisconsin to determine what they want done, and for their servants in Congress to execute their judgment. [Hearty applause.]

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Collision on the Iron Mountain Road—Engineer Killed and Three Employes Badly Injured.

From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 1.

Yesterday morning the city of Carondelet was disturbed from its usual quietude by the announcement that a fearful accident had occurred about [illegible] o'clock, on the Iron Mountain Railroad. The arrival of a special train at an early hour brought sad proofs, in the shape of three mutilated bodies and a corpse, that the intelligence was but too true. From all that can be ascertained after careful inquiry, but without reference to or reliance upon official sources, it appears that engine No. [illegible], known as "Linda," had been running with short trains for the past three weeks, and, at the time of the accident, was on its way to the company's workshop at Carondelet for repairs to its tender, which had been previously [illegible] by a collision with another locomotive on some part of the road. Locomotive No. 20 had on at the time of its departure from Pilot Knob, Mr. A. J. Tower, who has been acting for a few weeks in the Iron Mountain Railroad Company's employ, as examining engineer, and James Carlyle, engineer in charge of the running engine. Happily, no fireman was on the engine, as he had taken the place of a sick brother fireman. The [illegible] to proceed to Carondelet, had received orders of contrary-running trains. When the Linda had reached Bismarck station, No. 41 (the figures by which the approaching engine is designated) should have passed that point and been on the way along the new route to Belmont. The latter locomotive was, however, it is alleged, over an hour behind its regular running time. After the junction at Bismarck had been passed a distance of about five miles was traversed by the "Linda," when it collided with the engine No. 1, and six or seven freight cars, bound from St. Louis to Fredericktown. Both engines were in an instant completely disabled, and the result is shown in the following casualties:

Mr. A. J. Tower was instantly killed, and his remains were found underneath the brake and reverse lever.

The running engineer, James Carlyle, jumped off at the moment of collision, and was standing in apparent security when the concussion dashed a tie from the railway bed and fractured his right leg. The limb was amputated yesterday by Dr. Starkoff, and hopes were entertained last evening of his recovery. On engine No. 41 the engineer, Albert Eichelberger, had his thigh broken, but amputation is as yet deemed unnecessary.

Henry Hans, [illegible] acting as brakeman on No. 41, was so severely injured that amputation was the result, and he has had to be deprived of a portion of his leg.

The fireman of the up train, Nicholas Wilbert, will, it is expected, be in a condition to give his evidence before the inquest to-day, although he has received many painful contusions. The engines which came into collision are, as a matter of course, a wreck.

Mr. Tower was formerly employed on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. He was an American by birth, apparently about 41 years of age. His life was insured in the Ætna of this city for $5,000, and it is stated that the deceased possessed an interest in the Locomotive Engineers' Insurance Company for a sum amounting to about $1,000.

The National Capital Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.—Governor Senter writes to the committee here that Tennessee will be represented at the National Capital Convention, which will meet here on the 20th inst. This makes ten States that will send delegates to the convention.

Recapture of an Escaped Prisoner.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 2.—Burns, the convict, who escaped from prison a week ago, was found last night, stowed away in Buckley's workshop in a closet. He had subsisted for five or six days on food secretly taken to him by [illegible]

COAL MINE DISASTER.

Four Men Precipitated One Hundred and Eighty Feet Down a Shaft.

One Man Killed, and the Others Terribly Mangled.

A very sad accident occurred at the coal mines at Gardner, Ill., on Friday evening last. At about [illegible] o'clock, on that evening, as four persons were [illegible] the coal shaft, the wire hoisting-rope broke, and the men were precipitated, together with the car upon which they were standing, to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 180 feet. At the time of the accident, the [illegible] prevailed among the miners employed in the establishment, and the citizens of the town. As soon as the facts developed [illegible] men were [illegible] rescued. With a few slight repairs the second car was [illegible] and lowered to the bottom of the shaft. Here the sufferers were found in a badly mangled state, but some of them [illegible]. Their names were discovered to be Ben. Harwood, Robert McKinzie, Henry Watts, and Edward Sutton. Harwood was so badly injured that he has since died.

Edward Sutton was an engineer in the employ of the company, and was probably the least injured. He is now unconscious, and he describes the terrible feelings while making the awful descent by what he supposed to be instant death. He will probably recover.

Robert McKinzie received such severe internal injuries that no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Henry Watts is also badly mangled, but it is thought he may survive. Watts is an Englishman by birth, and has very wealthy parents living in the old country. When he arrived of age, his father gave him £10,000 sterling to start in the world with. He soon squandered this sum on the turf in England, and came to this country to mend his wasted fortunes. He had been at work in the coal mine but a short time when this accident occurred.

There is no satisfactory theory yet given as to the cause of the accident. The steel wire rope which supports the cage, on which the men stood, is said to be capable of sustaining sixteen tons weight. It had been used all that day in hoisting coal.

The weight of the men was but 800 pounds, which was all there was upon the car when the casualty happened. Of course, no blame is attached to the company, as the officers have always [illegible] no pains or cost to make the mine perfectly safe.

The unhappy sufferers by the casualty were [illegible] and those whose injuries resulted fatally will be buried at the expense of the company. The event has cast a deep gloom over the community at Gardner, and work was suspended in the various mines for the balance of the week. The scene of the accident continued to draw immense crowds for a long time thereafter.

An investigation will at once be had to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the accident.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

AFFAIRS IN WALL STREET.

Wall street has been quiet to-day, with a light business both in stocks and gold. The settlements of last week's transactions are progressing, and it is understood that most of them are completed. Smith, Gould, Martin & Co. have settled part of their business to-day, and promise to square up the whole of it early next week. The firm has already closed all contracts made under their orders, and has accepted many that are charged to it. The plan of settlement proposed yesterday by Heath & Co. was not accepted by their creditors, and they have a new one under consideration. Two stock firms, Peliston, Raymond & Co., and Adams, Kimball & Moore, have failed, it is rumored, in consequence of a defalcation on the part of J. W. Sanderson, Cashier and confidential clerk. The Gold Room has appointed a committee to report a plan for a gold clearing house within the Gold Exchange, thus placing the clearings under its direct control. The bank statement was considered very favorable, showing a very strong condition of the banks, and calculated to produce a more confident feeling next week. Postmaster General Creswell visited the Stock Exchange this morning, and made a short complimentary speech.

THE STOCKS.

The stock market was generally buoyant during [illegible]

THE WHOLESALE MARKETS

[illegible] have been fairly active the past week, but there has been a marked decline on nearly all articles in the list. The reaction is mainly attributable to the panic in gold and stocks, and the stringency of the money market.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

THE POTATO CROP.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The potato crop of England falls short of the average. Half of the crop in Cumberland is diseased.

APPOINTMENT.

[illegible]

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The *Saturday Review* has an article on the relations between Spain and the United States. The writer says the announcement that the Washington Government approves the communication of General Sickles to the Spanish Government is only partially intelligible. As long as the terms of that despatch are unknown, so also is the announcement that America had no intention to intervene, and was only prompted by humanity. It is certain the Spaniards consider that the subject concerns themselves alone, and if the government prosecutes the contest with energy and success, no faction will openly oppose its measures.

A WORD TO SENATOR SUMNER.

Referring to Senator Sumner, the same paper says the American statesman, in publicly foretelling the dismemberment of the British Empire, is probably not aware that he said anything uncivil.

RIOTERS ARRESTED.

STRABANE, Ireland, Oct. 2.

Twenty-eight Catholics and eight Protestants have been committed for trial for alleged complicity in the riot of August 7.

DIED.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Right Rev. Samuel Waldegrave, Bishop of Carlisle, died to-day, aged 68.

France.

THE BORDEAUX FIRE.

PARIS, Oct. 2.

It is estimated that the loss by fire, among the shipping, at Bordeaux, will reach a million francs.

THE EMPRESS' EASTERN TOUR.

PARIS, Oct. 2.

Despatches received to-day announce the arrival of the Empress Eugenie at Venice.

ANTICIPATED CHANGE IN THE MINISTRY.

The Ministers have decided to convoke the Chamber on the 7th of November. It is said four Ministers will resign, and that [illegible], Talhouet and Schneider [illegible] them.

South America.

THE ANNIHILATION OF THE ARMY OF LOPEZ.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Late advices are received from Buenos Ayres. It seems that President Lopez is evacuating Asuncion, removed everything, including his guns. During the pursuit 30,000 allies attacked 5,000 Paraguayans. The latter fought desperately. The engagement lasted six hours. The Paraguayans lost 3,000 men, and all their archives and specie.

Austria.

THE AUSTRO-CHINESE TREATY.

VIENNA, Oct. 2.

It is officially stated that the Austro-Chinese treaty was signed at Tiensin recently.

Prussia.

WAR VESSELS ORDERED TO CUBA.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

In view of the complications between the United States and Spain, the Prussian Government has despatched vessels of war to the Antilles.

MISSOURI.

Preparations for the Woman Suffrage Convention in St. Louis—Letter of Rev. James Freeman Clarke in Favor of the Movement.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.—The members of the Woman's Suffrage Association of this city, held a meeting, this evening, to make final arrangements for the convention which will be held here next week. All preparations were perfected, and the convention will not only be large, but promises to be a success in every particular. Several prominent ladies have already arrived, and others are on the way here.

A letter from the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston, regretting his inability to attend the convention, has been received, and will be read to the convention. It takes strong grounds in favor of the suffrage movement, the main points of which are as follows:

"I am in favor of woman's suffrage, first, because I believe universal suffrage as the most stable base of republican institutions. I do not contend for any abstract right of voting. Suffrage is a contrivance for the organization of opinion into law. The larger the amount of opinions which can be [illegible] the State, the [illegible] an alien element in the State. As long as any large class of persons is formally excluded from its share in self-government, not being able to express itself regularly, it acts irregularly and injuriously. As educational qualification is not inconsistent with universal suffrage, if it be imposed impartially on all alike.

"Second. Because the introduction of the feminine element into legislation and administration will do for the State what it has already done for society and manners in Christian countries. [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, [illegible]

CONCERNING CLAIM AGENTS.

The opinion of the Attorney General [illegible] right of the heads of departments to exclude agents without a hearing, upon charges [illegible] practice, was finally promulgated to-day. [illegible] the ground that attorneys and claim [illegible] a right to a full hearing upon any [illegible] [illegible] General Sherman, who issued a peremptory order [illegible] a number of such persons.

THE CHEROKEE NEUTRAL LAND TROUBLES.

Statements from persons well known [illegible] regarded as perfectly trustworthy, [illegible] settlers on the Cherokee neutral lands [illegible] writers say that the reports circulated against settlers are, in great part, manufactured [illegible] interest of land and railroad companies.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

A letter [illegible] at the Naval Observatory, from [illegible] was sent to [illegible] observe the eclipse, which shows the report [illegible] expedition having proved a failure to be [illegible]. The sky was partially covered [illegible] clouds, but some valuable observations were obtained.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Receipts of fractional currency for the week, [illegible]; shipments, [illegible]; amount destroyed, [illegible]; total National circulation, [illegible].

REVENUE DECISION.

Commissioner Delano to-day decided that tobacco prepared by processes generally used in the manufacture of chewing tobacco [illegible] is liable to a tax of thirty-two cents under [illegible] can be used.

THE RIGHTS OF COLORED PEOPLE IN PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Three colored men attempted to take seats in the dress circle of the National Theatre [illegible] and when politely requested to go to the [illegible] assigned to colored persons refused to [illegible] dress circle. They were compelled to [illegible] by the officer of the house. They [illegible] under compulsion of his order. No physical force was used, and it is supposed that the question of the rights of negroes under the recent civil rights law relating to places of amusement will be tested.

THE WEST.

The Pacific Railroad Junction Question—A Brush with Indians—The Nebraska State Fair—Earthquake in Southern Utah.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, [illegible]

It is currently reported that the Union [illegible] Road will commence the erection of [illegible] Promontory to-day, which seems to indicate that no arrangements are likely to be made for a permanent junction with the Central Pacific [illegible] the session of Congress.

Reports from General Thomas Duncan's [illegible] which last March started from Fort [illegible] son for the Republican, say the party [illegible] fifty-six lodges of Indians, on Prairie Dog [illegible] on the 26th, driving the Indians out, with [illegible] one killed and a number wounded. A large [illegible] supplies were captured. The expedition [illegible]

The State Fair closed last evening, after [illegible] most successful exhibition ever given in Nebraska.

A telegram from Fillmore City, 150 miles [illegible] of Salt Lake, says a heavy shock of earthquake was felt last evening, shaking the houses [illegible]. The shock was accompanied by a rumbling [illegible] lasting altogether nearly two minutes. [illegible] damage reported, but it is said to be the [illegible] earthquake since the settlement of that [illegible] Utah.

IOWA.

Republican Meeting at Des Moines—A Joint Discussion that Failed to Come Off—Death of Prominent Citizens.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, [illegible]

A Republican meeting was held here [illegible] and was addressed by Hon. W. B. Allison and General F. Baker. Mr. Allison made an able and effective speech, devoted mainly to the discussion of financial issues. [illegible]

ALTON.

Body of an Unknown Man Found—Macoupin County to Vote on the Question of Township Organization.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., [illegible]

Yesterday the body of an unknown man was found floating in the river, opposite the city, and was brought to shore. The body was that of a man from 30 to 35 years of age, of medium height, weight about [illegible] pounds, hair of an auburn color. [illegible] been in the water from twelve days to [illegible] weeks, and was very much swollen and [illegible] to have been a laborer in the Grafton quarries.

The Macoupin County Court, on petition of a large number of voters, had ordered the question of township organization to be submitted to the people at the ensuing election.

JACKSONVILLE.

Morgan County Republican Nominations.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., [illegible]

The Morgan County Republican Convention met to-day and nominated the following [illegible] as candidates for the coming fall election: For member of the Constitutional Convention, [illegible] C. Salter, of Waverly; for County Judge, [illegible] Johnson, of Jacksonville; for Associate [illegible] James Fairbanks, of Concord, and John [illegible] Waverly; for County Clerk, Major W. D. [illegible] of Jacksonville; for County School Commissioner, William Gallaher, of Jacksonville; for Assessor and Collector, D. S. Lawless, of Meredosia; Surveyor, Prof. R. C. Crampton, of Jacksonville.

CUBA.

Aid from Abroad—Filibuster Movements on the Gulf Coast.

KEY WEST, Oct. 1.—The Cuban expedition [illegible] strong, under command of General Cristo, [illegible] left New York on Monday morning at 5 o'clock, on the steamer Alabama, safely ran the [illegible] two revenue cutters, and arrived on the Florida coast this morning. She was joined off [illegible] the Cuban privateers Lilian and Teaser, on board of which were 1,600 men under General Goicouria, 10,000 Remington and Winchester rifles, [illegible] and 20 pieces of artillery ranging from [illegible] pounders. Another body of men, under command of Generals Steedman and Magruder, are [illegible] Gulf port, embarked on a third vessel for the common rendezvous off the Cuban coast.

The Lilian and Teaser, with 2,000 men, [illegible] seventy officers, and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition, sailed for Cuba last [illegible]. They will be joined at sea by the privateers Hornet and Cuba, carrying fifteen guns each, some of which are 100-pounders. These four vessels will escort the expedition to its final destination. The Hornet will cruise about the island, and the [illegible] will go to sea in search of Spanish merchant and troop ships.

Volunteering is very brisk along the [illegible] coast, and already 5,000 men are awaiting transportation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The steamer [illegible], laden with arms and ammunition for the [illegible] authorities in Cuba, has been released from government surveillance, and has probably [illegible] sea.

The Hornet is said to have left [illegible] last Wednesday for Cuban waters.

Marshal Barlow denies that the steamer Alabama carried any filibusters from this port.

OHIO.

The Philadelphia Councils Leave Cincinnati—Survey of the Southern Road—New Counterfeit.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 2.—The Philadelphia Councilmen will continue their excursions in [illegible] at 5 in the afternoon, and then [illegible] mail boat for Louisville.

The survey of the Southern Railroad line, from here to Lexington, was completed last night.

The Colored Orphan Asylum Fair, just [illegible] has realized largely.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 2.—A new and dangerous counterfeit $20 greenback has just appeared.

The business of Harnden's Express office in this city will hereafter be done at the office of the [illegible] Express.

The press of this city and others have raised nearly $2,000 as a testimonial to the family of [illegible] Bennett, the veteran reporter of the [illegible] lately deceased.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Serious Illness of ex-President Pierce—A Queer Wager.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 2.—Ex-President Pierce has been very ill some weeks, and his physician pronounces him very low. The disease [illegible] a dropsical form. His recovery is considered doubtful.

The personal controversy between [illegible] G. G. Fogg, of the *Independent Democrat,* and Hon. W. E. [illegible] of the *Republican Statesman,* has resulted in a deposit of $10,000 each, the latter offering to [illegible] that the former promised Hon. J. G. [illegible] lend his (Fogg's) influence for the [illegible] Judge Chase, if nominated, to the Presidency by the Democracy. The question went is to be settled among the religious societies in Concord, [illegible] decision to be left to three referees.

TEXAS.

Provisional Governor Pease Resigns and Takes the Stump for Hamilton.

GALVESTON, Oct. 2.—Provisional Governor Pease sent in his resignation yesterday and will [illegible] stump for Hamilton. [illegible]

THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.

Captain Hall's Journey to the Arctic Regions—The Fate of Sir John Franklin and His Men—Their Cruel Treatment by the Esquimaux—Interesting Account of Captain Hall's Sledge Journey to King William's Land—The Relics Found There.

From the New York Times, Sept. 30.

The following letter, addressed by Captain C. F. Hall, the Arctic explorer, to Mr. Henry Grinnell, gives a graphic account of his recent expedition to King William's Land, and of the finding of fresh evidences of the fate of Sir John Franklin and his men:

REPULSE BAY, June 20, 1869.

Henry Grinnell:

DEAR SIR: This day I have returned from a sledge journey of ninety days to and from King William's Land. It was my purpose, and every preparation was made, to make the journey last season; but my attention then having been called to Melville Peninsula, in the vicinity of Fury and Hecla Straits, where native report had it that white men had been seen, I directed my expedition there by way of Ami-tooe, Ooglit Isle, Igloo-lik, with the ardent hope and expectation of rescuing alive some of Sir John Franklin's lost companions. The result of this journey was the finding of a resting place of a few white men and a stone pillar they had erected close by it at the bottom of Parry Bay, which is some fifty miles south of the western outlet of Fury and Hecla Straits, and the visiting of several places where white men and their traces had been seen, by natives of Ig-loo-lik and vicinity, in or about the years 1866-7. I also gained much information from the natives of Ig-loo-lik, North Ooglit Isle, and thereabouts, that confirmed the report I had heard in the winter of 1867-8, which I have already stated. And still further proofs of this report have been also obtained on my late visit to King William's Land. My sledge journey to the Straits of Fury and Hecla, and thence down to Parry Bay and back to Repulse Bay, by the route already defined, consumed ninety-six days.

The result of my sledge journey to King William's Land may be summed up thus: None of Sir John Franklin's companions ever reached or died on Montreal Island. It was late in July, 1848, that Crozier and his party, of about forty or forty-five, passed down the west coast of King William's Land in the vicinity of Cape Herschell. The party was dragging two sledges on the sea-ice, which was nearly in its last stage of dissolution—one, a large sledge laden with an awning-covered boat, and the other, a small one, laden with provisions and camp material. Just before Crozier's party [illegible] were met by four families of natives, and both parties went into camp near each other. Two Esquimaux men, who were of the native party, gave me much sad, but deeply interesting information. Some of it stirred my heart with sadness, intermingled with rage, for it was a confession that they, with their companions, did secretly and hastily abandon Crozier and his party to suffer and die for need of fresh provisions, when, in truth, it was in the power of the natives to save every man alive. The next trace of Crozier and his party is to be found in the skeleton which McClintock discovered a little below, to the southward and eastward of Cape Herschell; this was never found by the natives. The next trace was a camping-place on the seashore of King William's Land, about three miles eastward of Pfeffer's River, where two men died and received Christian burial. At this place fish-bones were found by the natives, which showed them that Crozier and his party had caught while there a species of fish excellent for food, with which the sea there abounds. The next trace of this party occurs some five or six miles eastward, on a long low point of King William's Land, where one man died and was buried. Then about S. S. E., two and a half miles further, the next trace occurs on Todd's Inlet, where the remains of five men lie. The next certain trace of this party is on the west side of the inlet west of Point Richardson, on some low land that is an island or a part of the main land as the tide may be. Here the awning-covered boat and the remains of about thirty or thirty-five of Crozier's party were found by the native Poo-yet-ta, of whom Sir John Ross has given a description in the account of his voyage in the Victory, 1829-'34.

In the spring of 1849 a large tent was found by some of the natives whom I saw, the floor of which was completely covered with the remains of white men. Close by were two graves. This tent was a little way inland from the head of Terror Bay.

In the spring of 1861, when the snow was nearly all gone, an Esquimaux party, conducted by a native, well known throughout the Northern regions, found two boats, with many skeletons in and about them. One of these boats had been previously found by McClintock; the other was found lying from one-quarter to one half mile distant, and must have been completely entombed in snow at the time McClintock's parties were there, or they most assuredly would have seen it. In and about this boat, besides the many skeletons alluded to, were found many relics, most of them similar in character to those McClintock has enumerated as having been found in the boat he discovered. The native who conducted this native party in its search over King William's Land is the same individual who gave Dr. Rae the first information about white men having died to the westward of where he (Dr. Rae) then was (Pelly Bay) in the spring of 1854. His name is In-nook-poo-zhe-jook, and he is a native of Neitchille, a very great traveller, and very intelligent. He is, in fact, a walking history of the fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition. This native I met when within one day's sledge journey of King William's Land—off Point Dryden—and, after stopping a few days among his people, he accompanied me to the places I visited on and about King William's Land.

The same year that the Erebus and Terror were abandoned one of them drifted [illegible] the great Northwest Passage, having one man aboard. The evidence of the exact [illegible] Everything about this North-west Passage ship of Sir John Franklin's expedition was in good order; four boats were hanging up at the ship's sides, and one was on the quarter-deck; the vessel was in the ice [illegible] [illegible] was found by the [illegible] O'Reilly Island, latitude sixty-eight degrees thirty minutes north [illegible] in the spring of 1849, it was frozen in the midst of a smooth and unbroken floe of ice of [illegible]

[illegible] by which King William [illegible] cannot wonder at our [illegible] for their refusal to [illegible] it is quite probable [illegible] no one of us would ever [illegible] country alive. [illegible] straitened circumstances [illegible] receive better treatment [illegible] that country than the [illegible] the command of the [illegible] after landing on King [illegible] and my party, with [illegible] failed to make a thorough [illegible] William's Land. It is not only [illegible] have recovered the log-book [illegible] Franklin's expedition, but [illegible] and given [illegible] the Esquimaux have found the [illegible] companions—they have left [illegible] the dead, leaving them [illegible] wild beasts. On Todd's [illegible] five men were not buried [illegible] had robbed them of [illegible] turned to any account [illegible] were allowed to [illegible]

Wherever I found [illegible] remains that had died I erected [illegible] cairns and waved the flag [illegible] them in memory and [illegible] discovers of the Northwest [illegible] gathered great quantities [illegible] of relics of Sir John Franklin [illegible] they are now possessed [illegible] Arctic regions, that I was [illegible] Todd's Bay to Mackenzie [illegible] be estimated [illegible] about 150 pounds [illegible] lives about King William [illegible] those I will enumerate [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

A reception is to be given [illegible] American Geographical Society [illegible] the evening of [illegible]

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Statement of the Public Debt of the United States on the [illegible] ber, 1869.

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.

[illegible]

Aggregate of debt bearing coin interest.

Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.

[illegible]

Aggregate of debt bearing interest in lawful money.

Debt on which Interest has Ceased Since Maturity.

[illegible]

Aggregate of debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.

Debt Bearing no Interest.

[illegible]

Aggregate of debt bearing no interest.

Recapitulation.

[illegible]

Total debt—Principal and Interest to date, including coupons due not presented for payment.

Amount in Treasury—Coin. [illegible]

Currency. [illegible]

Sinking fund, in United States coin interest bonds, and accrued interest thereon. [illegible]

Other United States coin interest bonds purchased, and accrued interest thereon. [illegible]

Debt, less amount in the Treasury. [illegible]

Debt, less amount in the Treasury on the 1st ultimo. [illegible]

Decrease of debt during the past month. [illegible]

Decrease of debt since March 1, 1869. [illegible]

Six per cent Bonds Issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, Payable in Lawful Money.

[illegible]

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Statement of the Public Debt of the United States on the 1st day of October, 1869.

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.

[illegible]

Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.

[illegible]

Debt on which Interest has Ceased Since Maturity.

[illegible]

Debt Bearing no Interest.

[illegible]

Recapitulation.

[illegible]

Six per cent Bonds Issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.

[illegible]

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.

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REPULSE BAY, June 20, 1869.

Henry Grinnell:

DEAR SIR: This day I have returned from a sledge journey of [illegible] days [illegible] King William's Land. It was my purpose, and every preparation was made, to make the journey last season, but my attention then having been called to Melville Peninsula, in the vicinity of Fury and Hecla Strait [illegible]

[illegible]

C. F. HALL.

A reception is to be given Captain Hall by the American Geographical and Statistical Society, on the evening of the 7th proximo.

Maximilian and Juarez.

Appleton's Magazine contains some interesting extracts from Princess Salm-Salm's Diary, written while in Mexico. Here is one concerning the closing hours of Maximilian:

[illegible]

WALL STREET.

The Fisk-Corbin Imbroglio.

Fisk "Interviewed."

From the New York Sun, Oct. 2.

In yesterday's *Sun* we published a conversation between Abel R. Corbin, the President's brother-in-law, and a *Sun* reporter, which occurred in the parlor of that gentleman's private residence, in West Twenty-seventh street. [illegible]

[illegible]

"Mr. Fisk. You see what Mr. Corbin says about your reported interview? Mr. Dana informs me, by telegraph, that you are the gentleman who saw Mr. Corbin yesterday.

"Reporter. I have only to say that the interview was correctly reported, and is perfectly accurate.

"Mr. Fisk. Then you tell me that Mr. Corbin spoke of me in such disparaging terms as you report?

"Reporter. The terms published are the same as were mentioned.

"Mr. Fisk. Well, then it is a question of veracity between you and Mr. Corbin.

"Reporter. There is no question of veracity. I carefully reported what Mr. Corbin said, and he will not deny it to me. I will have to go and see him about it.

"Mr. Fisk. Will you return and see me after you call on Mr. Corbin?

"Reporter. I will.

"Mr. Fisk. By the way, did you know that I was in Mr. Corbin's house when you went there yesterday?

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 2.

Some important changes in the money market and in [illegible] exchanges have taken place during the last week. Money has become scarcer, and there has been a turn in the exchanges that is unusual for this season of the year. A week ago sight bills on New York were at [illegible] discount, but, as the shipments of grain diminished, the price of exchange gradually ran up to par, and to-day some of the banks being unable to get all they required for their customers, were obliged to ship currency to New York. At the same time the shipments of currency from here to the country, though considerably diminished from the volume of ten days ago, are still as large as usual at this season.

These are features of importance in finance, because they show that we are paying our Eastern indebtedness with our currency instead of with our products, which, so long as they remain unsold, are that much capital "locked up." These results are directly traceable to the New York panic. The produce dealers of that city have been unable to get the usual accommodations from their bankers, because the latter have been lending their money to the stock operators who have been hard pressed by the decline in stocks, and have had to put up millions of money or permit their stocks to be sold at enormous losses. On the other hand, private capitalists who have large amounts of ready cash have doubtless been holding it back, refusing to lend it, but waiting to invest in stocks when they should get down to unusually low prices. Others have been afraid to lend or invest money at all for fear that greater disasters were in store than those that had already been experienced. It is well known that in a panic vast sums of money are always immediately withdrawn from the market, and not restored until confidence is fully re-established. This has not been accomplished in New York yet, and probably will not be until it is well known who have been crippled in the recent gold and stock panics. It is impossible to find out all these in the time that has elapsed. Many of the importing merchants have doubtless met with losses as well as profits in gold, as it is well known that they have got into the general habit of buying and selling, and borrowing gold to a greater extent than their real necessities for payments of duties have required; in short, they have speculated.

We believe, however, that the worst effects on the money market of this panic have been already [illegible]. The excitement in New York is gradually subsiding, [illegible] like the disturbance made in still water by the falling of a stone, is felt at a distance after the commotion at the point where it originated has subsided, and we are thus feeling now the effect of the panic in New York, after it has, to a great measure, subsided there.

We find no difference in rates of money for long loans on real estate, though the supply of funds on the market is not so large as a few weeks ago. In times like the present, Eastern capital which would continually flow this way for that kind of investment, finds a profitable, though temporary employment at home.

Exchange was sold in limited amounts to-day between banks, at par. At the counter, bankers' rates remain unchanged; they sell New York funds at par, and take at 1-10 discount, and take Buffalo bills at ¼ off.

The following table gives dealers' quotations for buying and selling government bonds, local stocks, gold and silver in this market this afternoon; the semi-annual interest periods of the United States bonds are also given:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881, January and July	118[illegible]	118[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, May and Nov	119[illegible]	119[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, May and Nov	119[illegible]	119[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and Nov	119[illegible]	119[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	117[illegible]	118[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, January and July	117[illegible]	118[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, January and July	117[illegible]	118[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s, March and September	108[illegible]	109
Chicago City 7s (municipal)	96[illegible]	98[illegible]
Cook County 7s	97[illegible]	98[illegible]
American gold	130[illegible]	....
Silver	125	....

The range of gold in New York to-day was:

10:30 a. m.	130[illegible]	12:55 p. m.	130[illegible]
10:45 a. m.	130[illegible]	1:30 p. m.	130[illegible]
11:00 a. m.	130[illegible]	2:30 p. m.	130[illegible]
11:15 a. m.	130[illegible]	2:50 p. m.	130[illegible]
11:30 a. m.	130[illegible]	3:15 p. m.	130[illegible]
11:45 a. m.	130[illegible]	3:40 p. m.	130
12:00 m.	130[illegible]		

The manager of the Clearing House furnishes the following summary of the business of his office for the week ending October 2:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
September 27	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 28	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 29	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 30	[illegible]	[illegible]
October 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	$1,456,517.75
Last week	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corresponding week last year	[illegible]	1,937,868.22

One of our city banks has made arrangements for receiving regular weekly shipments of the whole product of a paying silver mine in the White Pine region, and has just received the first shipment of bullion, amounting to $7,000 or $8,000.

The South Park Commissioners sold to-day $[illegible] of South Park bonds at 95c. These bonds bear 7 per cent, payable semi-annually in New York city, and are equal in security to the Cook County, which sell at 97c.

LATER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—[illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 2.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Highwines were lifeless. New York was reported lower, and this caused holders to advance their quotations to $1.12, but there were no buyers. We quote the market as closing at $1.11@1.12.

Provisions were quiet and steady. There were several buyers of pork on Canadian account, but their orders were limited, and holders were not [illegible] enough to be absorbed by the jobbing trade alone before the next packing season opens. Our statement of stock of pork in this morning's issue should have read [illegible] brls old, and [illegible] brls new, instead of [illegible] brls new. Sales of mess pork were: 100 brls at $[illegible], and 100 brls in jobbing lots at $[illegible]. Lard was nominal at 18c, with sales of [illegible] tcs yesterday afternoon at 18½c seller January. 10,000 lbs dry salted bellies sold at 16c boxed. Shoulders were nominal at 14¼@15c, rough sides at 17¼@17½c; grease at 8¾@13½c; and city tallow at 10¾@11c.

The following were the shipments of provisions from November 1, 1868, to September 30, 1869, inclusive; also, comparative shipments:

[illegible]

There was a light demand for flour, and prices were little better than nominal. The stocks are ample in every respect. We note the following sales: White Winter Extras—100 brls, not named, at $[illegible]; 25 brls do at $[illegible]; 150 brls do at $[illegible]. Spring Extras—100 brls "Uhl's Triumph" (old wheat) at $[illegible]; 300 brls, "Coles' Choice Extra," at $6.00; [illegible] brls, brands given, on private terms; 100 brls, not named, at $[illegible]; [illegible] brls do at $[illegible]. Unsound Spring Extras—[illegible] brls, not named, at $4.50; 100 brls do at $4.40; 100 brls do at $[illegible]. Spring Superfines—100 brls, not named, at $[illegible]. Unsound Winters—150 brls, not named, at $[illegible]. Total, [illegible] brls.

Wheat was more active at yesterday's medium prices, the demand for cash wheat being confined to the lower grades, for which there was a moderate inquiry; while, on the standard grade, the price was kept up by the speculators, who had somewhat recovered from the panicky feeling which closed the session yesterday, and bought to a fair extent, in the hope of a speedy recovery from the pecuniary derangements which have interfered so sadly with grain movements and prices. Winter wheat was taken very sparingly by the milling interest, who also took No. 1 spring more freely. On the Open Board seller the month ranged from $1.07[illegible]@1.07[illegible]. On 'Change the market opened at $1.07[illegible] for car lots No. 2 spring—being 1½c higher than at the close yesterday, but fell off to $1.07 by noon, and closed steady at $1.07@1.07¼. Sales were made of [illegible] bu No. 1 spring at $1.12½; 800 bu do at $1.12; 12,000 bu do at $1.11; 10,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.07¾; [illegible] bu do at $1.07½; [illegible] bu do at $1.07¼; [illegible] bu do at $1.07; 800 bu No. 3 spring at [illegible]; [illegible] bu do at 92c; 1,200 bu do at 91½c; [illegible] bu do at 91c; 400 bu do at 90c; 1,200 bu rejected spring at [illegible]; 17,600 bu do at 80c; 2,000 bu do at 79c; 2,000 bu do at 78½c; 12,000 bu do at 78c; [illegible] bu no grade at 70c; 1,200 bu do at 69c; [illegible] bu do at 68c; 5,800 bu No. 2 red winter at $1.09; 400 bu do at $1.08; 400 bu No. 3 red at 96c; 800 bu do at 95½c; 5,400 bu do at 95c; 4,800 bu rejected red at 87c; 4,800 bu do at 86½c. Total, [illegible] bu. On 'Change seller the month sold at $1.07@1.07¼; closing with buyers at the inside; seller the month last half at $1.09@1.09¼, and buyer the month at $1.10@1.11.

Corn was more steady at yesterday's medium prices, opening with firm holders and few buyers, but finding a freer market when coming receipts were announced smaller than the average. There was then a fair shipping inquiry on both No. 2 and rejected. Options were brisk, there being numerous purchasers at the decline, partially to fill shorts, and partly in expectation of a booming rise when the pecuniary cloud is lifted. On the Open Board, seller the month ranged from [illegible]. On 'Change the market opened at [illegible] for strictly fresh receipts of No. 2, being [illegible] higher than at the close yesterday, declined [illegible], and went back to [illegible] by noon, advanced to [illegible], and closed firm at [illegible]. [illegible]

Oats were again lower, with less activity at the decline, offerings being large, while the New York market was quoted dull and heavy. Spot oats sold very slowly. The market opened at 40c, being [illegible] lower than at the close yesterday, declined to 39½c by noon, and closed at that figure. Sales were made of [illegible]. Total, [illegible] bu. Seller the month sold at [illegible], closing at [illegible]; and seller last half at [illegible].

Rye was quiet and ½c lower, with a wide discrimination against receipts in the Central Elevator. The market closed steady at 79c for No. 2. Sales were made of [illegible]. Total, [illegible] bu.

Barley was more active, but nominally 1@2c better, at $1.20@1.22 for No. 2; 70@75c for No. 3; and 50c for rejected. Seller the month sold at $1.19@1.20. There is considerable Canada barley on the market, and holders have been very firm at $1.40 till to-day, when sales were made on p. t. Sales were reported of [illegible]. Total, [illegible] bu.

The seed market was dull, sales being confined to a few lots of timothy at $[illegible]; and flax at $[illegible].

We note that a contract was made yesterday for the Webster European Freight Line to take 20,000 bu wheat through from Milwaukee to Liverpool at [illegible] in gold, or about [illegible] in currency. This would make No. 2 spring worth $[illegible] in Liverpool, or [illegible] gold per 100 lbs. We call the attention of the St. Louis Grain Association to this fact, as an outrage upon their feelings, and an invasion of their peculiar province.

The seventh regular public sale of wool by Walter Brown & Co. took place on Thursday last, beginning at 12 o'clock. The offerings consisted exclusively of Merino wools, comprising [illegible] lots, amounting in all to about [illegible] bales, or over one and a half million pounds. The attendance was large, including representatives from many of the heaviest manufacturers in the country. The wools having been on exhibition for several days, had been carefully examined, and the interest of all the buyers was well enlisted. [illegible]

The following telegrams were received to-day on 'Change:

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

[illegible]

CLOSING.

[illegible]

BUFFALO, Oct. 2.

Extreme stringency in the money market blocks trade. [illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 2.

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2—11:15 a. m.

[illegible]

LATER—3:00 P. M.

Breadstuffs unchanged.

LATER.

In the afternoon the leading grain markets were quiet, and prices ruled firm, [illegible]

There was a good demand for hogs, and prices were firmly sustained [illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 2.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of lumber, shingles and lath during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

For the Week Ending Oct. 2.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 2.

BEEF CATTLE.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 2.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED..........Oct. 2.

[illegible]

CLEARED..........Oct. 2.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

THE TRADE ARE INVITED

To examine the new Fall Styles of

G. M. Richmond & Sons'

PRINTS,

Now coming forward in choice staple and fancy patterns.

These Goods,

[illegible]

RETAILERS AND CONSUMERS,

[illegible] "RICHMOND PRINTS" [illegible]

RICHMOND MANF'G CO.,

No. 188 Church-st.,

NEW YORK.

ASSESSMENT NOTICES.

Assessment Notice.

[illegible]

GEO. W. WAITE,
[illegible] GRAY,
E. G. CLARK,
Commissioners.

Assessment Notice.

[illegible]

Assessment Notice.

[illegible]

Assessment Notice.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT SALES.

Large Sale of Public Property.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

Words of Cheer.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

WATCHES.

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S

Through Line to California and Chi

[illegible]

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

[illegible]

STEAM DIRECT TO LONDON.

London and New York Steamship Lin

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR

STRUGGLES AND TRIUMPHS OF

P. T. BARNUM

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

[illegible]

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.

[illegible]

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

DIXON, SHARPLESS & CO.,

Produce Commission Merchan

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Orders and Consignments Solicit

PATENTS.

United States Patent Offic

[illegible]

GAS BURNERS.

BUY RHODE ISLAND

ARGAND GAS BURNERS

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Train

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

[illegible]

THE PULPIT.

Anniversary and Farewell Sermon by Rev. J. H. Baylies.

Parting Discourses of Revs. [illegible] and Wrenn.

Rev. Dr. [illegible] on the Causes of Social [illegible].

[illegible]

"HANDY ANDY."

Recent Exploits of an Accomplished Burglar.

He Visits One of His Victims, who "Interviews" Him.

"Handy" Writes to Another Gentleman, Stating His Terms.

A Washington Street Adventure.

A few weeks ago the residence of the well-known banker, Mr. H., on Michigan avenue, was entered by burglars [illegible]

[illegible]

At a meeting of the F. B. of the District of Chicago, held at the Fenian Hall, corner of Randolph and Wells streets, yesterday, a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to Mr. Charles MacEvoy, proprietor of the Hibernicon, for his generous donation to the Fenian Brotherhood.

A meeting will be held this evening at Parlor No. 1 Tremont House, to make arrangements for the celebration of the landing of Columbus in America. A large turn-out is expected.

Thieves entered the establishment of J. N. [illegible], No. [illegible] West Madison street, on Saturday night, and stole plated ware to the value of [illegible].

CITY POLITICS.

Meetings in the Fifth, Fourteenth, and Twentieth Wards.

Announcements, Etc.

FIFTH WARD.

A large meeting of citizens of the Fifth Ward was held on Saturday evening at No. 1451 State street, for the purpose of forming a Citizens' Club. Mr. G. S. Whittaker called the meeting to order. Josiah Bross was made Chairman of the meeting, and Mr. Daniel Boone was chosen Secretary.

[illegible]

COLLYER AT THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

[illegible]

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

[illegible]

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Remarkable Performance of an Old Chicago Trotter.

The Trigger and Base Ball.

THE TURF.

A GAME OLD HORSE.

The Boston Journal of the 1st inst. contains a report of a race which occurred at Mystic Park, near that city, the day previous, in which an old Chicago horse carried off the spoils. Old "McClellan," or, as he was better known here in Chicago, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE GREAT DOUBLE-TEAM RACE.

The same paper has the following in relation to the great double-team race, which occurred also on the day of McClellan's victory, and in which the fastest double-team heat on record was trotted:

[illegible]

BIG PURSES.

The Horse Association of Williamsport, Pa., offers purses in the amount of $21,000 for four days' racing, commencing on the 19th inst.; and the Narragansett Park Association, Rhode Island has hung up $14,000 for four days' sport, beginning on the [illegible]. The Williamsport Association offers one purse of $1,000, one of $1,500, one of $3,000, one of [illegible], and one of $7,000. This is business.

THE TRIGGER.

ACCEPTANCE OF MR. BOGARDUS' CHALLENGE.

The following letter contains its own explanation:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

L. H. CONKLIN.

SHELDON, Ill., Oct. 2, 1869.

BASE BALL.

THE CHICAGO ACTIVES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

BALL-PLAYER.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2, 1869.

CHICAGO BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a Meeting on Saturday Evening.

A regular meeting of this society was held on Saturday evening, at Professor Babcock's Academy, No. 11 Eighteenth street. An interesting paper was read by Professor E. M. Hale, M. D., on "Some of the Aquatic Vegetation of Fox River," in which he mentioned that he had discovered in that stream the *habitat* of the great *Nelumbium luteum*, or *lotus*, which, if not identical, closely resembles the mystic Egyptian lotus, which is represented on the ancient monuments and temples. As described by Dr. Hale, its leaves are nearly two feet in diameter, thick and heavy, and resemble a parasol bent backward by the wind. The seed-vessel stands two feet out of water, on a stem six feet in height. It was observed that the seed-vessel, usually of the size and shape of a coffee cup, is, this season, shrunken, and the seeds are all blasted, probably owing to the wet weather and high water of the early summer months. The writer believes that the lotus propagates from its tubers. If from the seed, the plant would be more widely distributed, instead of a few fields scattered over the country. He stated that the plant was found in the West in Maumee River, in Ohio; in the River Raisin, near Monroe, Michigan; near Muskegon, on Lake Michigan; in the Calumet River and, probably, at an early day, in the Chicago River.

The reading of this paper resulted in a lively discussion.

Mr. Warne said the lotus was found in immense quantities opposite St. Louis, on the Illinois side of the Mississippi River. He stated that in that locality the seeds mature fully, and as a result the plant propagated from the seeds, as well as from the tubers. He thought the leaves and flowers were as often found floating as standing high above water. The seeds and tubers were both edible, the seeds tasting like half-ripe hazel nuts.

A specimen of the acorn-shaped nut, containing the imperfect seed was shown; also a map of the Fox River, showing the location of the lotus field.

Prof. Beall thought the seed vessel sank to the bottom of the stream instead of floating as do other seeds.

Prof. Babcock exhibited a very beautiful collection of Alpine plants recently sent him from Switzerland. Their exquisite delicacy was much admired. He also presented several specimens of the leaves of the Hepatica, showing the singular gradations from acute lobes to those whose lobes were very round and obtuse. He opposed Prof. Gray's division of the Hepatica into two species—the acute and obtuse. He might as well have made twenty species.

Mr. Warne presented a beautiful specimen of the *Euonymus Americana*, or strawberry tree, growing still on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on Friday evening, two weeks.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Carriage Driven Into the River at Wells Street Bridge—Drowning of the Driver and Team.

Wells street bridge was the scene of a terrible accident at a late hour last night, resulting in the drowning of one, and perhaps more persons. A few minutes before midnight, a tug, having a vessel in tow, signalled its approach, and the bridge was swung open to allow passage. Meanwhile a carriage approached from the south and the horses, at quite a slow pace, proceeded toward the gap. It is to be presumed that the driver was either extremely drowsy or quite asleep, since he gave no sign that he was aware of the situation; and the horses, without a guide, and with an unusual lack of "horse sense," passed beyond the approach and fell headlong into the stream, the carriage and driver following in their wake. The water instantly closed upon them, and they passed out of sight. The news of the disaster spread rapidly, and, in spite of the lateness of the hour, a large crowd was soon collected about the scene. Grappling irons were procured, and, after an hour's exertion, the body of the driver was recovered. It was recognized as that of a young man named Thompson, *alias* "Dixie," employed at Wright & Brother's livery stable, corner of State and Kinzie streets, who were the owners of the carriage and horses. Whether there were any others in the vehicle could not be ascertained. It was a six-seated phaeton. The carriage and horses were also dragged for, and when The Tribune reporter left the scene the irons had taken hold, and the team was being hauled ashore. In this connection it may be well to remark that the approach to Wells street bridge is insufficiently lighted. The lamps are between forty and fifty feet removed from the draw, and that particular and most important portion is in comparative darkness. The Board of Public Works should pay attention to this defect, as other accidents may result therefrom.

A Model Company.

The Rockford Insurance Company avoids cities and seeks farm property. It deals only in Illinois, and sends no money out of the State. Its losses are paid, on an average, within ten days. Its liberal dealing secures hosts of customers, and within 38 months it has issued 17,000 policies. Nearly 14,000 of these were taken by Illinois farmers. It has the Auditor's certificate, and in all respects is an honor to our own city, and to the State of Illinois.—*Rockford Register, Oct. 2, 1869.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Be Beautiful.—If you desire beauty you should use Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

It gives a soft, refined, satin-like texture to the complexion, removes roughness, redness, blotches, sunburn, tan, etc., and adds a tinge of pearly bloom to the plainest features. It brings the bloom of youth to the fading cheek, and changes the rustic country girl into a fashionable city belle.

In the use of the Magnolia Balm lies the true secret of beauty. No lady need complain of her complexion who will invest 75 cents in this delightful article.

Lyon's Kathairon is the best hair dressing.

Patents.—Inventors who wish information how to take out patents, had better write to Munn & Co., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park Row, New York, and get their opinion and advice, which is given without charge. This agency was established twenty-five years ago, and has had a much larger experience in examining inventions and securing patents than any other in the world. Communications confidential. Pamphlet of laws and information free. Address as above.

Remember the Place, 106 Monroe street, where can be obtained a first-class article in the way of a custom boot or shoe, made of the best material and at a reasonable price. No better article made in the city. A fit warranted in every instance.

Cigars.—For Choice Cigars we recommend the trade to try H. Plowman's manufacture. Factory and office, 57 Clark street, opposite Sherman House.

Caledonian Club.—The Regular monthly meeting of the Caledonian Club will be held at their hall, on Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

Take Ayer's Pills for all the purposes of a purgative, for constipation, indigestion, headache and liver complaint. By universal accord, they are the best of all purgatives for family use.

The opening exercises of Bennett College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery will take place at the college building, 180 East Washington street, on Monday evening, October 4, at 8 o'clock. The opening address will be delivered by Prof. A. L. Clark, and the profession and public generally are invited to attend.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades, latest styles. Paints, oils, glass and brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

BIRTHS.

JACKSON—On [illegible], at her residence, [illegible] North Wells-st., in this city, [illegible], wife of Dr. [illegible] Jackson, of a daughter.

[illegible] papers please copy.

MARRIED.

FREEMAN—MYERS—At St. Joseph, Mich., on Oct. 1, at the residence of [illegible], by Rev. John E. [illegible], D. B. Freeman to Miss S. A. Myers, both of Chicago. No cards.

STOCKNEY—WILKINS—At Belvidere, Ill., Sept. [illegible], Rev. O. H. Stockney, of [illegible], Mo., to Miss Adele M. Wilkins of Batavia, Ill.

BEACH—HUBBELL—In Detroit, on Sept. [illegible], by the Rev. W. A. McCorkle, Albert F. Beach, [illegible], and Miss Sarah E. Hubbell, of Ballston, N. Y.

BALDWIN—SIMMONS—In Cleveland, Ohio, at the residence of the bride's father, on Sept. [illegible], by Rev. A. Van [illegible], Mr. [illegible] Baldwin, of West [illegible], and Miss Maggie A., daughter of Wm. Simmons, Esq.

DAY—WALKER—In this city, on Oct. 2, by Rev. E. [illegible] Goodspeed, Henry F. Day, Esq., and Miss Harriet M. Walker, all of Chicago.

WOODWORTH—STEWART—In this city, Sept. 30, by Rev. W. H. Ryder, D.D., Mr. James A. Woodworth and Miss Flora L. Stewart.

BACHELDER—OAKES—In this city, at the [illegible] House, Oct. 1, by Rev. W. H. Ryder, D.D., Mr. Fred E. Bachelder, of Maquoketa, Iowa, and Miss [illegible] M. Oakes, of Lewiston, Me.

DIED.

MAHER—At the School of the Holy Name, corner of North State and Huron-sts., on Sunday morning, Oct. 3, Sister M. Bernard Maher.

A requiem mass will be offered up on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, at the Church of the Holy Name. The funeral will proceed, at 9 o'clock, in carriages, to Calvary Cemetery.

WEBSTER—Sunday morning, Oct. 3, Edward D. Webster, aged 17 years, second son of General J. D. Webster.

The funeral will take place at 1 p. m. to-day (Monday), from 289 Ontario-st.

RAYMOND—At his residence, Friday, Oct. 1, at 12 p. m., of typhoid fever, Samuel B. Raymond.

VAN VELZER—In this city, Oct. 2, of heart disease, Mrs. Catharine Van Velzer, aged 72 years.

HOYT—Sunday morning, at 7 o'clock, of scarlet fever, Willie Landon, aged 5 years, eldest child of Wm. and Emilie Hoyt.

Funeral service at residence, at 2 o'clock p. m. Monday, Oct. 4. Friends of the family are invited.

AUCTION SALES.

(ESTABLISHED 1836.)

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Auctioneers and Dry Goods Commission Merchants,

[illegible] 11 RANDOLPH-ST.

ENTIRE FURNITURE

OF

Gill's Hotel,

AT AUCTION,

On MONDAY, Oct. 4, at 10 a. m.

At Gill's Hotel, 17 and 19 North Wells-st.

The entire furniture consisting of Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen furniture, &c.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF

Fur Goods

AT AUCTION,

By Catalogue,

On TUESDAY, Oct. 5, at 10 o'clock,

At our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

This stock is the largest ever offered to the public at auction in this city. It comprises every kind, style, and quality, among which is a large line of Astrachans, Sables, Jackets, Sacks, and the best Mink goods. The goods will be on exhibition Monday, 4th.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

160 ACRES

FINE FARMING LAND

In the Town of Palos, Cook County,

to be sold at AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6, at 2½ o'clock, at the salesrooms of

Wm. A. Butters & Co.,

NOS. 5, 7, 9 AND 11 RANDOLPH-ST.,

80 acres, west ½ of northeast ¼; and 80 acres, east ½ of northeast ¼ of Section 27, Town 37, Range 12.

This is very fine rolling land, splendid soil, and is regarded among the finest farming land in Cook County.

Title perfect. Sale peremptory.

Terms—One-fourth cash, balance in one, two, and three years.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Boots and Shoes, Ready Made Clothing, Underwear, Hats, Gloves, Gauntlets, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

BY CATALOGUE,

On WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6, at 9½ O'CLOCK,

At our salesroom, up stairs, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

1,200 GREY AND WHITE BLANKETS

At auction on Wednesday, October 6th, at 10 o'clock at our sales rooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FINE COLLECTION

OF

ENGLISH

Miscellaneous Books

AT AUCTION,

BY CATALOGUE,

On THURSDAY, Oct. 7, at 2 o'clock p. m., at our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph st.,

This collection comprises some very rare and valuable works, many illustrated books, all handsomely bound, which are received direct from Europe by us. Catalogues will be ready and books can be seen some days before the sale.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS.

Cloths, Beavers, Cassimeres,

Germantown Knit Goods,

Hosiery, Gloves, &c,

AT AUCTION---BY CATALOGUE.

On THURSDAY, Oct. 7, at 9½ a. m., at our Salesrooms, up stairs, Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11, Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TRADE SALE,

CARPETING,

Felt Carpets, Bed Comforters,

White and Red Blankets,

At Auction, by Catalogue,

On Friday, October 8, at 10 o'clock,

At our salesroom, up stairs, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

220 CASES

Men's, Boys', and Youth's

Boots and Shoes.

160 Cases Women's, Misses', and Children's Assorted Boots and Shoes.

Also, a fine assortment of HATS, WOOLLEN, KNIT GOODS, VELVETS, &c., at auction by catalogue, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 6 and 7, at 9½ a. m., each day, by GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22 Lake-st.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22 LAKE-ST.,

Will offer at auction by catalogue, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6th, at 9½ a. m.

THE ENTIRE STOCK

OF A

Wholesale Clothing Dealer.

These goods are NEW, SEASONABLE, WELL ASSORTED, and will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE.

At same time and place,

1,000 BLUE INFANTRY DRESS COATS.

BY COLBY & WIRTS.

TUESDAY, Oct. 5, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, No. 120 LaSalle-st., the

Entire Stock and Fixtures

OF A

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE,

Consisting of superior Imported Wines, Liquors, Cordials, &c.; also, Fixtures of Sample Room. The entire stock to be sold positively.

COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Engagement of J. R. McDONOUGH for the production of Dion Boucicault's great drama, entitled

ARRAH-NA-POGUE;

Or, The Wicklow Wedding.

SHAMUS (the Post).......... J. R. McDONOUGH

Colonel O'Grady, his original character in New York, Mr. J. G. Burnett; Michael Feeny, S. Myers.

SONGS, BARN DOOR JIG.

Cast with the full strength of the company. Every evening until further notice.

Next week the brilliant artiste, MRS. D. P. BOWERS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN.......... Proprietor and Manager.

This evening at 8 o'clock, and at Grand Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday, the romantic drama,

THE WOMAN IN RED.

Frank E. Aiken......as......Victor Sansom and Hector.

PROLOGUE—The Seal of Death. ACT I.—The Woman in Red. ACT II.—The Two Mothers. ACT III.—The Heart's Victory.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 4, THE FAVORITES,

Emerson & Manning's Minstrels.

Second week of the great burlesque,

FORMOSA IN BLACK.

Entire change of programme. First time of

TRIO FROM ATTILA.

SIAMESE TWINS.

THE SWEETEST EVER SEEN, &C., &C.

Everything new, sparkling and refined.

New novelties in active preparation.

LIBRARY HALL.

CORNER OF RANDOLPH AND LASALLE-STS.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF

MACEVOY'S HIBERNICON

Or, A Tour in Ireland.

Best programme yet offered. The entire Panorama will be unrolled every night, which includes the North, South, East and West of the EMERALD ISLE.

The great JERRY COHAN in new Irish Eccentricities, Songs, Dances, &c.

Open every night, and Wednesday and Saturday at 2½ o'clock. CHAS. MACEVOY, Director.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

MATRIMONIAL.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

[illegible]

WANTED.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—OFFICES AND STORES.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

The Situation in Spain.

Bill in the Cortes to Suspend Individual Rights.

The Republican Members Propose to Retire in the Event of its Passage.

Progress of the Revolutionary Movement.

Spain.

OPENING OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CORTES—PROBABLE RESULT OF ITS ACTION.

MADRID, Oct. 4.

The Cortes opened yesterday. The government introduced a bill to suspend the rights of individuals until the insurrection in the south is suppressed. The rebellious movements of the Republicans will have the immediate effect of suspending the constitutional guarantees, and investment of the government with the extended powers necessary for the suppression of the insurrection. It is probable that if the bill demanded by the government is passed the Republican delegates will leave the Cortes.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

It is asserted that the United States Government has renounced all idea of interfering in the case of Cuba.

France.

FATHER HYACINTHE THREATENED WITH EXCOMMUNICATION.

PARIS, Oct. 4.

Pere Hyacinthe is threatened with excommunication.

THE EMPEROR AT THE RACES.

The Emperor attended the races at the Bois de Boulogne yesterday.

PROGRESS OF THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT.

PARIS, Oct. 4.

All reports [illegible] of the progress of the Republican movement in [illegible] are confirmed. The town of [illegible], nine miles [illegible], has declared for liberty. It is said that [illegible] this combination doesn't succeed within eight days, Spain will be a republic.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.

A Madrid special to the *Herald* says the insurrection [illegible]

[illegible]

INDIANA.

IOWA.

THE WEST.

WISCONSIN.

MISSOURI.

[illegible]

WASHI